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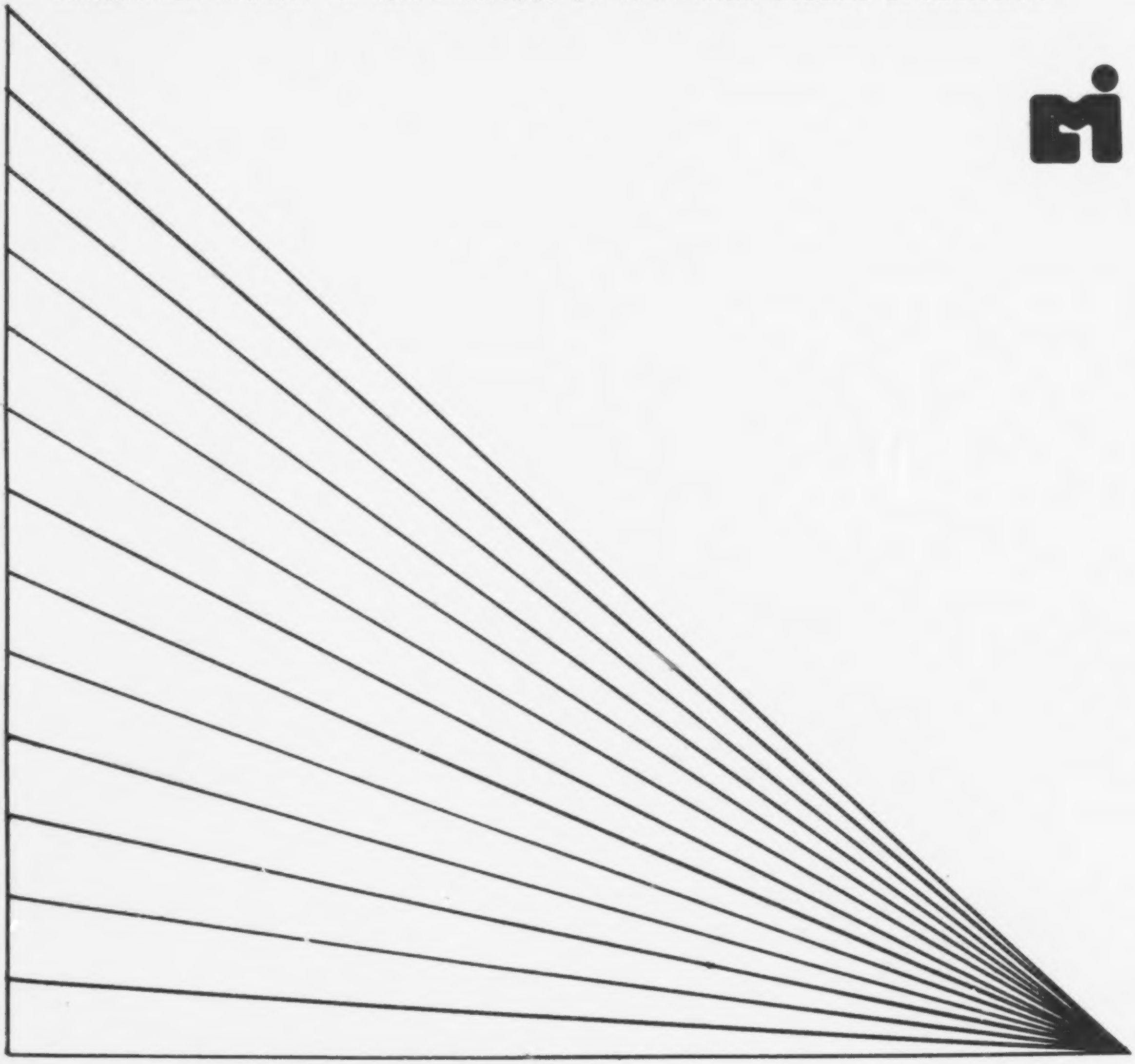
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

DHR
Department of Human Resources

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET
DIMENSIONS

AUGUST, 1979

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table presents labor force data for the United States, Maryland, and the Baltimore SMSA for the July-August, 1979 period:

	July-August, 1979		
ITEM	UNITED STATES	MARYLAND	BALTIMORE SMSA
Numerical Change			
Labor Force	-632,000	-20,624	-10,641
Employment	-665,000	-25,428	-19,565
Unemployment	+33,000	+4,804	+8,924
Percent Change			
Labor Force	-0.6%	-0.1%	-0.1%
Employment	-0.7	-1.3	-1.9
Unemployment	+0.5	+3.8	+12.9

Note: Data not seasonally adjusted

Maryland and the Baltimore Metropolitan Area both experienced declines in employment and increases in unemployment during the July-August, 1979 period. A similar pattern developed nationally, but not as severe. Statewide, all of the increase took place in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area due to seasonal layoffs in transportation equipment, apparel, and leather products manufacturing; and employment cutbacks in construction, retail trade, and government. Most of the employment declines in local government came as the summer jobs programs ended. All other major areas of the state registered declines in unemployment.

Persons statewide filing continued claims for unemployment insurance benefits increased by approximately 3,900 over the month. With 4,800 filing in the Baltimore area, claims were actually down in the rest of the state. Within the Baltimore area, the jurisdictions with the largest percentage increases in claimants were Baltimore County--affected by model changeovers in transportation equipment manufacturing--and Harford County--where the shoe industry had vacation layoffs.

While the state's unemployment rate edged up from 5.9 percent in July to 6.1 percent in August, and the Baltimore area's jumped from 6.4 percent to 7.3 percent, recalls are expected and the September rate of unemployment should show some declines.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

During August Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment deepened a downturn which started in July. The total of 1,614,600 jobs reflected a loss of 21,100 from July. Employment was up by 2,500 jobs from August, 1979.

Nonmanufacturing industries suffered the heaviest decline (-15,400). State and local government was down by 13,500 jobs with the termination of summer job programs. Slight gains (+800) in the service industries were caused by private colleges gearing up for the fall semester and by the tourist industry's last big month. There was a retrenchment in transportation (-1,100), as the short supply and increased cost of gasoline affected firms in moving services and local trucking. Seasonal declines brought down retail trade (-700), while less business slowed construction activity (-500).

According to preliminary estimates, the number of manufacturing jobs receded by 5,700 in August. Durable goods (-5,800), dominated by layoffs for model changeovers in the transportation equipment industry (-3,400), suffered most of the reduction. The machinery (-600) and electric/electronic equipment (-3,100) industries were influenced by labor disputes. A weakness was shown in primary metals (-200). Nondurable goods (+100) exhibited slight growths in paper (+200) and leather (+200), due to returns from vacation layoffs. Layoffs brought a drop of 300 to rubber/plastic products.

Between July and August, the Baltimore area reported a total nonagricultural payroll employment of 881,600, with an over-the-month curtailment of 17,100 jobs. Trends followed those of the state, except for a gain in the area's construction employment (+900).

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average hourly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries rose 3 cents in August to $7.13 and the workweek declined by 0.1 hours to average 39.9 hours. At $284.49, the average weekly earnings were higher by 49 cents than in July and by $23.35 than in August, 1978. Average weekly earnings dropped in the industries of transportation equipment (model changeovers), furniture/fixtures (partial return from layoff), electric/electronic equipment (strike and layoff), and leather (return from vacation shutdowns). These reductions were offset by wage increases and more overtime work in the areas of lumber, stone/clay/glass, primary metals, fabricated metals, food, and chemicals. Baltimore's production workers, with weekly earnings of $303.06, had an average workweek of 40.3 hours and an hourly wage rate of $7.52 in August.

LABOR TURNOVER

Between July and August, labor accessions in Maryland's manufacturing industries advanced from 34 to 37 per 1,000 workers. The recall rate held constant at 10 per 1,000, while the new hire rate inched up from 24 to 25 per 1,000. The most sizable acceleration in new hires was evidenced in food/kindred products. Less drastic increases were found in the industries of electric/electronic equipment and transportation equipment. Separation rates rose even more rapidly than did the accession rates, moving from 29 to 34 per 1,000. Particularly apparent was the rising layoff rate, going from 9 to 15 per 1,000. Quits increased slightly from 12 to 13 per 1,000. Layoffs were concentrated in the transportation equipment industry, due to the annual model changeovers. Increased layoffs also were noticed in food and textiles/apparel. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, a different trend was shown in labor accessions, as the accession rate fell from 34 to 31 per 1,000. Responsible were the area's diminished new hiring in the machinery, printing/publishing, and rubber/plastics industries and the fewer recalls in transportation equipment.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that the Consumer Price Index rose nationwide by 1.0 percent in August to an index of 221.1, representing a yearly inflation rate of 12.1 percent. Again, much of the rise in consumer prices is blamed on the escalating costs of fuel and housing. At an index of 230.2, food and beverages edged downwards by 0.2 percent from July. In Baltimore, food at home, with an index of 232.6, had dropped by 1.2 percent. The area's overall CPI is only computed bimonthly.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Total initial claims filed during August decreased from those filed during July by 28.1 percent, as most employers completed their vacation schedules. Continued claims filed increased 7.2

percent, due to a large number of vacation layoffs in the latter part of July. Since continued claims were up, the number of checks and amount of payments also increased, by 37.3 percent and 42.5 percent, respectively. The average weekly payment was up 3.8 percent to $84.20. This rise indicates that workers who received payments in August earned higher wages than those who received payments in July.

Total initial claims filed under the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program were down 6.3 percent from July and UCFE continued claims were down 3.0 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen program, initial claims were down 6.8 percent and continued claims were down 3.5 percent.

Claims and payment activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were down 24.8 percent, continued claims were up 19.6 percent, the number of checks was up 50.8 percent, and the amount of payments was up 57.8 percent. The average weekly payment was up 4.7 percent to $86.29.

CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS

Throughout Maryland, an increase of 5,700 continued claims for State Unemployment Insurance was recorded between June and July, representing a rise of 20.8 percent. Claimants aged 35 to 64 accounted for 80.1 percent of the increase. Females represented 76.8 percent of the increased claims. They boosted their claims share from 38.7 percent of the June total to 45.3 percent of the July total. There were 2,700 more claims filed by white females in July. Claims of 1 to 2 weeks duration amounted to 81.6 percent of the monthly increase in claims. In June, claimants in this early period of joblessness comprised 19.3 percent of all claimants. They accounted for 30.0 percent of the July total. Of the industry categories, manufacturing registered the most sizable monthly advance, with 2,600 more claims in July.

Despite the large rise in total claims, some categories showed little change or even a decline. Claimants under 25 years advanced by less than 50 claims or 1.2 percent. Nonwhite males filed 50 fewer claims. Claims of duration 15 weeks or more fell by 500 over the month. Small declines were noted in the mining and construction industries.

STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

The State Employment Service had 13 percent fewer new applicants and renewals in August than in July. There has been a 15 percent decline in placements and a 30 percent decline in agricultural referrals as the summer season draws toward a close. Last year at this time, cumulative placements from the start of the fiscal year were 19 percent higher. However, placements in August, 1978, were 40 percent higher than in August, 1979. This shows a good recovery by the Employment Service from the recent reductions in CETA subsidized jobs.

Twelve percent of all openings registered during FY 1979 remained unfilled at the end of August. Placements have represented 43.7 percent of the openings. Compared with this point in FY 1978, there has been a 27 percent decrease in unfilled openings, with a 9 percent decline in all openings.

New applicants and renewals for August, 1979 were composed of 35 percent economically disadvantaged, 41 percent minorities, 41 percent UI claimants, 49 percent females, 5 percent handicapped, and 14 percent veterans. Thirty-nine percent of veteran applicants belong to the Vietnam Era. Of the nonagricultural placements, 46 percent were made with economically disadvantaged applicants and 52 percent were made with minority applicants.

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

The U.S. Department of Labor has designated 12 areas of Maryland as "eligible for Federal procurement because of high unemployment." These areas have contract bidding preference for one year, ending May 31, 1980. They include: Baltimore City and Allegany, Calvert, Caroline, Dorchester, Garrett, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Washington, Wicomico, and Worcester counties.

NEW PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Annual Planning Information Reports--FY 1980, for Baltimore Metropolitan Area, Western Maryland, Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, and Balance of State

Maryland Occupational Staffing Patterns--Selected Manufacturing Industries

Labor Market Information Review--2nd Quarter, 1979

Employment Watch--Industry Trends, Maryland and Baltimore Metropolitan Area, 1970-1978

EMPLOYMENT WATCH AND OUTLOOK--1979

Nonagricultural payroll employment has been growing slower in Maryland than nationwide during the 1970's. From 1970 to 1978, employment expanded by 21.5 percent in the nation and 18.1 percent in Maryland. Since the recession, the gap has remained. Between 1975 and 1978, jobs advanced by 11.5 percent nationally and by 7.7 percent in Maryland. Before this year, Maryland's rate of growth accelerated steadily, with jobs multiplying by 1.3 percent in 1976, 2.7 percent in 1977, and 3.5 percent in 1978. Though employment still is exhibiting growth in 1979, the average employment of 1,613,200 for January through August represented a gain of only 2.1 percent from the same period in 1978. Between January and August, 1979, employment expanded by 2.1 percent or 33,800 jobs, compared with a faster advance of 5.2 percent or 79,700 jobs during the same period in 1978.

Since nonmanufacturing industries account for 85 percent of the state's employment, trends among nonmanufacturing employers usually set the trends in total employment. Monthly increases in nonmanufacturing employment generally have been less than in 1978. For both years, employment fell during January and July, but in 1979 employment also has dropped during February and August. The difference was most extreme in August, when employment declined by 1.1 percent (preliminary) in 1979 but rose by 1.3 percent in 1978. Preliminary estimates for August, 1979, indicate an employment higher by only 5,100 jobs or 0.4 percent than during August, 1978. At this point last year, the employment level was higher by 65,100 jobs or 5.0 percent than in August, 1977. Manufacturing employment also has declined in January, February, July, and August of this year, while receding only in January and July during the same period of 1978.

MANUFACTURING

Primary metals - is Maryland's largest manufacturing category, with 12.7 percent of the manufacturing employment in 1978. During 1978, employment in the primary metals industry rose by 700 jobs or 2.3 percent from its average in 1977. This represented the first increase since 1973. In 1975, the industry suffered a monstrous loss of 5,400 jobs or 15.0 percent of its 1974 employment. While employment should register another increase in 1979, it will be less than that in 1978. From January through August, jobs advanced by 900 or 2.9 percent during 1979, compared with 1,200 or 4.0 percent during 1978. Still, August employment in 1979 was higher by 900 or 2.9 percent than during the previous year. This industry has not shown much variation in its employment during 1979, maintaining the level of its business activity.

Fabricated metals - stood at the same level this August (11,700 jobs) as the previous year. From January through August, jobs increased by 200 in both 1979 and 1978. While the employment decreased by 500 jobs between 1977 and 1978, little change should be noticed in 1979. Employment in fabricated metals peaked in 1974. During 1978 it stood at its lowest level of the 1970's, lower by 2,000 jobs than in 1974.

Machinery (except electrical) - lost 1,100 jobs in 1975 then rebounded strongly to gain 4,400 jobs by 1978, with 1,600 of them in 1978. The outcome for 1979 is uncertain. In August, a strike caused employment to slide by 600. What course the industry takes following the strike will determine the trend for 1979. From January through July, employment had advanced by 700, compared with a smaller gain of 500 in 1978. Employment registered 1,000 more in July, 1979 than in 1978.

Electric/electronic equipment - experienced strikes in April and August and a sizable layoff in July. In June, employment was higher by 1,700 jobs or 6.1 percent than in June, 1978. This is the third largest manufacturing sector. Employment soared by 4,600 jobs or 19.9 percent from 1975 to 1978, with an increase of 2,200 or 8.6 percent in 1978 alone. Another increase is almost certain for 1979, but it should be less than in 1978.

Transportation equipment - had labor disputes in April and May, then the motor vehicle division laid off workers during the annual model changeover in August. Otherwise, the employment level has been steady this year. Jobs declined by 100 from January to July in 1979. They jumped by 1,500 during the same period in 1978 due to more business activity beginning in March. This category has not regained the employment that it registered before 1974, as it lost 5,500 jobs from 1974 to 1977. In 1978, employment advanced for the first time since 1974, growing by 1,500 or 8.3 percent. Little growth is anticipated for 1979.

Food/kindred products - had declined every year during the 1970's except for an upturn of 100 in 1976. So far in 1979, the industry is exhibiting a stronger employment picture than in 1978 and may end the year with an average higher than in 1978. Comparing August of 1979 and 1978, employment has increased by 100. Last year, jobs fell by 1,300 from the average in 1977. Food processing has been steadily declining, with the 1978 employment lower by 9,000 or 23.2 percent than in 1970. Still, it remains the state's second largest manufacturing category, accounting for 12.3 percent of the total in 1978.

Apparel/textile products - immediately registers in its employment any change in demand for its products. For 1979, employment has remained at a lower level since a loss of 400 jobs in April. The usual vacation layoffs occurred in July, but in greater numbers than in 1978. As of August, jobs were fewer by 1,000 than during August, 1978. This year, the industry should continue its steady decline, which had been interrupted by the addition of 1,000 jobs during 1978.

Printing/publishing - should demonstrate a healthy advance in employment during 1979. Last year, there was a strike which lasted from June through September. Employment in May, 1979, was higher by 1,100 jobs than during the previous May. Persistent growth has been seen in this industry since a small slump in 1975.

Chemicals/allied products - seems to be headed towards another small decline this year, after a subsidence of 100 jobs in 1978. From January to August, employment decreased by 300, compared with a gain of 400 during the same period of 1978. The industry declined by 1,600 jobs from 1970 to 1974, then dropped an enormous 2,100 in 1975. Employment has inched up by only 500 from 1975 through 1978.

Rubber/plastics products - remains a question mark. In both 1978 and 1979, jobs fell by 400 between January and August. The industry ended last year with jobs averaging 500 more than in 1977. In August of this year, employment topped that of the previous August by 400 positions. Layoffs have occurred in July and August. A similar trend was evidenced in 1978, afterwhich the industry regained its previous strength. Persistent employment losses bottomed out in 1975 and, since then, 900 jobs have been added.

NONMANUFACTURING

Construction - began to slow in June, and by August is registering 1,100 fewer jobs than the same time last year. Since January, employment has expanded by 14.2 percent, compared with a more rapid growth of 29.9 percent over the same period of 1978. Employment actually receded by 500 this August, while it rose by 700 last August. This year, the annual rehiring following the winter slowdown occurred at a slower pace than in 1978, with jobs multiplying by 26.7 percent from February to July compared with a jump of 32.6 percent in 1978. Construction employment subsided by 18,200 from 1973 to 1976, then bounced back with a gain of 13,900 by 1978. In 1978 alone, the industry added 10,300 jobs. Current trends suggest that employment will average a lower level in 1979 than in 1978.

Transportation (except railroads) - has been exhibiting slower monthly increases in 1979 than in 1978; and in August a decline occurred when none was evident in 1978. Especially weak is the motor freight and warehousing division, which has lost 850 jobs since January. The water transportation industry, typically erratic, has been operating at a higher level after an upswing in April. Transportation has lost 600 jobs since January, compared to a gain of 4,100 from January to August, 1978. In August, the category stood lower by 1,300 jobs than the previous August. Preliminary indications are that jobs have decreased by 1,200 from July to August, due to the shortage and cost of fuel. The industry dropped by 1,400 jobs in 1975 then soared by 2,300 in 1977 and by 2,400 in 1978. A small decrease is likely for 1979, considering the fuel situation.

Communications, electric, gas and sanitary services - appears quite healthy this year. The industry has advanced by 1,300 jobs since January, compared with its growth of 500 during the same period last year. From August, 1978 to August, 1979, 1,300 jobs were added. In 1978, employment averaged more by 1,200 than in 1977. That growth may be topped in 1979.

Wholesale trade - has been erratic in 1979; however, it does appear to be down from the level in 1978. Six hundred jobs have been gained since January, while this period last year showed a growth of 3,300. In August, employment stood at the same level as in 1978. This compares with a lead in April of 1,700 over the employment in April, 1978. The gap between employment in 1978 and 1979 has eroded steadily, to such an extent that this year may end at a lower level than in 1978.

Retail trade - has come to a standstill in its growth. The August employment matched that in August, 1978. So far, this year's expansion has been one-third that of last year, with jobs increasing by 4,400 from this January as compared with an advance of 12,400 during the same period last year. Jobs declined in July by a larger amount than in 1978, then inched down even farther in August when they had advanced slightly last year. The economy's general weakness is being reflected in retail sales. Through the 1970's this industry has always moved ahead. It gained 7,000 jobs in 1978.

Finance, insurance, and real estate - is persisting in the rising trend exhibited in previous years. The industry has added 5,000 jobs from January to August, matching the gain of 4,900 during the same period last year. Employment rose by 3.4 percent in both 1977 and 1978, and should register a similar growth this year, adding approximately 2,800 jobs. Every year during the 1970's the industry has enlarged, with the exception of 1975.

Services and mining - is the fastest growing nonmanufacturing sector of the 1970's, swelling by 37.1 percent between 1970 and 1978. Its growth has been slowing after an advance of 5.8 percent in 1977. The rate for 1979 should be less than the 1978 gain of 4.4 percent. Employment has extended by 16,000 from January of this year, as compared with a rise of 21,000 from January to August, 1978. The August level was higher by 13,100 than that in 1978.

Federal government - is faring better than in 1978. However, its level still falls below that in 1978, due to the loss of 3,200 jobs last September at the end of summer. Jobs in August were fewer by 900 than in 1978. Employment does seem to be returning to its former level, since the number of federal positions have jumped by 5,500 from January, compared with a gain of 1,300 from January to August of last year. Federal employment has contracted since the recession, receding by 2,900 jobs from 1975 to 1978.

State and local government - has experienced wide fluctuations this year. So far, April is the only month in which employment has topped that in 1978. Since April, jobs have subsided by 23,100, compared with a drop of 11,600 during the same time last year. The usual declines were shown in the summer, when the temporary dip in school employment overrides the advance in non-education government jobs from the various summer jobs programs. A cutback in government subsidized jobs is showing up in the employment totals. As of August, state/local government employment was lower by 9,700 than in 1978. Jobs in these government sectors advanced by 9,600 in 1978, following a much slower gain of 3,300 in 1977. The boom year was 1975, when 15,700 jobs were added to ease the recession's impact. By 1978, the job total was higher by 35,500 than in 1974. Unless new jobs programs are instituted, the first decline in government employment of the 1970's may be seen this year.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT - BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

AUGUST 1979

AREA	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
	August	July**	August	July**	August	July**	August	July**
MARYLAND	2,122,162	2,142,786	1,991,757	2,017,185	130,405	125,601	6.1	5.9
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,063,860	1,074,501	985,825	1,005,390	78,035	69,111	7.3	6.4
BALTIMORE CITY	414,418	420,903	380,379	387,928	34,039	32,975	8.2	7.8
ANNE ARUNDEL	168,420	171,548	159,755	162,925	8,665	8,623	5.1	5.0
BALTIMORE*	321,106	321,427	295,738	301,608	25,368	19,819	7.9	6.2
CARROLL	40,835	41,915	38,610	39,377	2,225	2,538	5.4	6.1
HARFORD	69,815	68,389	63,801	65,067	6,014	3,322	8.6	4.9
HOWARD	49,266	50,317	47,542	48,485	1,724	1,832	3.5	3.6
D. C. AREA	732,356	740,801	702,021	709,306	30,335	31,495	4.1	4.3
CHARLES	35,195	35,627	33,762	34,113	1,433	1,514	4.1	4.2
MONTGOMERY	319,973	323,687	307,967	311,163	12,006	12,524	3.8	3.9
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	377,186	381,486	360,291	364,029	16,895	17,457	4.5	4.6
WESTERN MARYLAND	142,809	143,694	133,233	132,077	9,576	11,617	6.7	8.1
ALLEGANY	32,328	32,411	29,524	29,392	2,804	3,019	8.7	9.3
FREDERICK*	46,226	46,612	44,064	43,644	2,162	2,968	4.7	6.4
GARRETT	11,625	11,670	10,587	10,478	1,038	1,192	8.9	10.2
WASHINGTON	52,630	53,001	49,058	48,563	3,572	4,438	6.8	8.4
SOUTHERN MARYLAND								
CALVERT	13,217	13,329	12,258	12,316	959	1,013	7.3	7.6
ST. MARY'S	15,974	16,017	14,861	14,910	1,113	1,107	7.0	6.9
EASTERN SHORE								
CAROLINE	10,135	10,223	9,504	9,541	631	682	6.2	6.7
CECIL	28,247	28,432	25,953	26,219	2,294	2,213	8.1	7.8
DORCHESTER	16,895	17,068	15,681	15,324	1,214	1,744	7.2	10.2
KENT	9,444	9,592	8,758	8,810	686	782	7.3	8.2
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,549	10,636	9,964	10,017	585	619	5.5	5.8
SOMERSET	9,503	9,168	8,463	8,034	1,040	1,134	10.9	12.4
TALBOT	17,082	16,978	16,495	16,377	587	601	3.4	3.5
WICOMICO	30,711	30,779	28,518	28,598	2,193	2,181	7.1	7.1
WORCESTER	21,382	21,569	20,223	20,266	1,159	1,303	5.4	6.0
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	96,583	97,082	89,169	88,433	7,414	8,649	7.7	8.9
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	742,754	753,074	690,087	703,782	52,667	49,292	7.1	6.5
BALANCE OF STATE*	218,334	219,418	204,440	204,525	13,894	14,893	6.4	6.8
UNITED STATES[2]	104,363,000	104,995,000	98,226,000	98,891,000	6,137,000	6,104,000	5.9	5.8

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

August 1979

Major Industry Grouping	MARYLAND August 1979	MARYLAND July 1979	MARYLAND August 1978	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2] August 1979	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2] July 1979	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2] August 1978
Nonagricultural Payroll Employment	1614.6	1635.7	1612.1	881.6	898.7	889.1
Manufacturing	240.9	246.6	243.5	159.2	165.0	163.6
Durable Goods	132.0	137.8	134.8	95.4	101.0	98.8
Lumber and wood products	5.7	5.6	5.0	3.3	3.3	2.6
Furniture and fixtures	3.4	2.4	4.0	2.4	1.5	3.1
Stone, clay, and glass products	9.8	9.9	9.7	6.8	6.8	6.8
Primary metal industries	32.1	32.3	31.2	30.4	30.6	29.2
Blast furnace & Basic steel prods.	22.9	23.1	22.4	22.6	22.9	21.9
Fabricated metal products	11.7	11.6	11.7	8.6	8.5	8.7
Metal cans & shipping containers	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.5
Machinery, except electrical	19.9	20.5	19.6	11.8	11.9	11.4
Electric and electronic equipment	26.3	29.4	27.7	17.8	20.7	19.8
Transportation equipment	16.0	19.4	19.5	11.3	14.9	14.6
Instruments and misc. manufacturing	7.1	6.7	6.4	3.0	2.8	2.6
Nondurable Goods	108.9	108.8	108.7	63.8	64.0	64.8
Food and kindred products	30.6	30.5	30.5	14.1	13.9	14.6
Textile mill products	1.2	1.3	1.3	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	17.0	17.0	18.0	10.5	10.7	11.2
Paper and allied products	9.9	9.7	10.0	7.6	7.4	7.7
Printing and publishing	23.1	23.1	21.6	12.6	12.6	11.9
Chemicals and allied products	14.0	14.0	14.3	11.2	11.2	11.3
Petroleum and coal products	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.7	1.0
Rubber & miscellaneous plastic prods.	10.3	10.6	9.9	5.8	6.1	5.6
Leather and leather products	1.9	1.7	1.9	*	*	*
Nonmanufacturing	1373.7	1389.1	1368.6	722.4	733.7	725.5
Construction	111.0	111.5	112.1	55.5	54.6	54.5
Transportation and public utilities	86.0	87.2	85.9	61.1	61.8	59.4
Railroad transportation	9.8	9.8	9.7	6.6	6.6	6.5
Transportation, except railroads	41.7	42.8	43.0	30.4	31.1	30.1
Communication, electric, gas, and sanitary services	34.5	34.6	33.2	24.1	24.1	22.8
Wholesale and retail trade	381.8	382.5	381.8	188.3	188.6	191.6
Wholesale trade	81.1	81.1	81.1	50.6	50.4	51.7
Retail trade	300.7	301.4	300.7	137.7	138.2	139.9
Retail general merchandise	43.2	43.4	47.2	19.5	19.8	21.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	90.9	90.9	87.3	54.2	54.2	52.4
Services and miscellaneous	335.1	334.3	322.0	176.7	176.2	171.3
Government	368.9	382.7	379.5	186.6	198.3	196.3
Federal government	131.5	131.8	132.4	47.7	47.7	48.5
State and local government	237.4	250.9	247.1	138.9	150.6	147.8

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of almost 3,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1978.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford, and Howard Counties.

[3] New line being published.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE

CURRENT DATE PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

August 1979

MARYLAND

Industry	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	August 1979	July 1979	August 1978	August 1979	July 1979	August 1978	August 1979	July 1979	August 1978
MANUFACTURING	$284.49	$284.00	$261.14	39.9	40.0	40.3	$ 7.13	$ 7.10	$ 6.48
DURABLE GOODS	324.39	320.31	297.56	40.6	40.7	41.1	7.99	7.87	7.24
Lumber and wood products	208.82	198.97	188.65	39.4	39.4	39.8	5.30	5.05	4.74
Furniture and fixtures	148.21	196.51	179.42	27.6	35.6	40.5	5.37	5.52	4.43
Stone, clay, glass products	327.31	316.66	293.44	43.7	43.2	41.8	7.49	7.33	7.02
Primary metal industries	440.99	422.68	390.82	41.8	42.1	41.4	10.55	10.04	9.44
Fabricated metal products	284.26	277.12	253.94	40.9	41.3	40.5	6.95	6.71	6.27
Machinery, except electrical	327.62	324.32	*	40.8	39.6	*	8.03	8.19	*
Electric and electronic equipment	221.29	229.82	229.60	39.8	39.9	41.0	5.56	5.76	5.60
Transportation equipment	340.49	350.55	*	40.2	39.7	*	8.47	8.83	*
Instruments and misc. mfg.	210.67	217.06	203.20	39.9	40.8	40.0	5.28	5.32	5.08
NONDURABLE GOODS	237.73	237.34	216.94	39.1	39.1	39.3	6.08	6.07	5.52
Food and kindred products	239.17	236.52	206.45	40.4	40.5	39.1	5.92	5.84	5.28
Textile mill products	151.64	134.64	158.26	38.1	34.0	38.6	3.98	3.96	4.10
Apparel and other textile products	161.07	162.03	146.65	35.4	35.3	35.0	4.55	4.59	4.19
Paper and allied products	226.51	225.23	218.09	39.6	38.7	41.7	5.72	5.82	5.23
Printing and publishing	288.38	289.89	275.97	38.4	38.6	39.2	7.51	7.51	7.04
Chemicals and allied products	310.06	304.30	288.58	42.3	41.8	43.2	7.33	7.28	6.68
Leather and leather products	138.38	148.54	139.83	35.3	37.7	38.1	3.92	3.94	3.67

Covers an estimated 164,700 production workers.

*Break in series January 1979. Data not comparable with previous years.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

Industry	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	August 1979	July 1979	August 1978	August 1979	July 1979	August 1978	August 1979	July 1979	August 1978
MANUFACTURING	$303.06	$300.51	$280.57	40.3	40.5	40.9	$ 7.52	$ 7.42	$ 6.86
DURABLE GOODS	342.33	336.60	316.30	40.9	41.2	41.4	8.37	8.17	7.64
Stone, clay, and glass products	324.00	311.22	297.07	43.2	42.4	41.9	7.50	7.34	7.09
Primary metal industries	442.68	424.11	393.01	42.0	42.2	41.5	10.54	10.05	9.47
Fabricated metal products	294.11	282.74	267.52	41.6	42.2	41.8	7.07	6.70	6.40
Machinery, except electrical	295.68	297.02	272.97	42.0	41.6	40.5	7.04	7.14	6.74
Electric and electronic equipment	236.40	249.82	261.88	40.0	40.1	41.9	5.91	6.23	6.25
Transportation equipment	343.41	352.17	339.89	39.7	39.0	41.4	8.65	9.03	8.21
Instruments and misc. mfg.	214.12	216.48	210.43	39.8	41.0	41.1	5.38	5.28	5.12
NONDURABLE GOODS	242.87	241.30	223.36	39.3	39.3	40.1	6.18	6.14	5.57
Food and kindred products	289.91	285.94	257.92	42.2	41.5	41.6	6.87	6.89	6.20
Textile mill products**									
Apparel and other textile products	163.34	169.81	154.70	34.1	35.6	35.4	4.79	4.77	4.37
Paper and allied products	203.26	198.02	195.25	39.7	38.6	41.9	5.12	5.13	4.66
Printing and publishing	280.49	274.91	263.35	37.7	37.2	38.9	7.44	7.39	6.77
Chemicals and allied products	332.21	323.76	303.53	43.2	42.6	43.8	7.69	7.60	6.93

Covers an estimated 106,500 production workers.

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[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

**Not published

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

(per 1,000 employees)

August 1979

MARYLAND

Industry	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	7/79	6/79	7/78	7/79	6/79	7/78	7/79	6/79	7/78	7/79	6/79	7/78	7/79	6/79	7/78	7/79	6/79	7/78
MANUFACTURING	37	34	32	25	24	20	10	10	11	34	29	42	13	12	12	15	9	24
DURABLE GOODS	33	34	29	22	22	17	10	10	10	32	27	48	11	10	9	16	10	33
Stone, clay, and glass products	36	30	33	22	23	20	13	6	9	24	36	27	14	11	12	4	16	4
Primary metal industries	11	20	13	9	18	10	1	*	2	6	10	7	2	2	1	*	2	*
Fabricated metal products	47	41	40	29	28	25	15	12	14	33	45	42	18	20	20	7	18	15
Machinery, except electrical	16	34	**	9	26	**	3	7	**	17	17	**	7	8	**	4	4	**
Electric and electronic equipment	32	27	21	26	19	16	2	3	1	17	23	15	9	10	7	1	2	1
Transportation equipment	67	66	**	24	16	**	43	48	**	113	48	**	8	8	**	96	32	**
NONDURABLE GOODS	41	35	37	30	26	25	10	9	11	36	31	35	16	15	17	14	9	11
Food and kindred products	65	35	50	49	22	29	16	13	21	45	35	47	19	17	17	16	9	20
Textiles and apparel	40	37	42	26	26	29	12	10	13	40	35	39	16	18	20	17	8	13
Paper and allied products	17	16	32	9	11	20	7	4	11	11	14	21	8	3	13	2	7	1
Printing and publishing	26	33	25	17	28	21	3	6	3	17	25	27	11	15	14	3	5	9
Chemicals and allied products	27	41	23	22	29	17	4	11	5	25	25	23	13	11	10	8	8	8
Petroleum and coal products	10	36	11	4	8	10	*	28	*	9	10	9	5	4	4	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	50	43	36	31	40	30	18	1	4	46	47	40	23	17	29	13	22	6

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

Industry	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	7/79	6/79	7/78	7/79	6/79	7/78	7/79	6/79	7/78	7/79	6/79	7/78	7/79	6/79	7/78	7/79	6/79	7/78
MANUFACTURING	31	34	32	21	22	19	8	10	11	34	26	48	10	9	11	17	9	30
DURABLE GOODS	32	34	29	19	20	14	10	12	13	37	25	56	9	8	6	22	9	44
Stone, clay, and glass products	24	28	36	21	21	17	1	6	13	22	16	26	10	8	10	6	*	4
Primary metal industries	9	18	14	9	17	10	*	*	3	6	8	7	2	1	2	*	1	*
Fabricated metal products	47	31	31	24	17	14	19	13	15	31	41	32	13	14	8	8	19	17
Machinery, except electrical	19	37	19	11	35	17	*	*	*	19	20	16	9	11	10	1	3	*
Electric and electronic equipment	30	22	17	25	13	12	2	3	1	12	19	13	5	5	5	1	3	1
Transportation equipment	78	84	65	25	19	13	52	63	51	159	60	278	9	10	8	140	42	262
NONDURABLE GOODS	30	34	35	24	26	25	6	7	9	28	27	35	14	12	17	9	9	11
Food and kindred products	49	34	36	38	23	23	11	10	12	41	28	48	16	12	16	16	9	19
Textiles and apparel	21	28	46	19	23	32	1	4	14	28	32	37	11	16	17	12	9	16
Paper and allied products	19	18	41	11	12	26	9	6	14	14	17	23	10	4	17	2	9	*
Printing and publishing	14	31	24	13	27	22	1	4	2	13	20	25	10	13	15	2	4	8
Chemicals and allied products	26	38	22	22	25	18	3	12	4	23	24	22	10	8	9	9	10	8
Petroleum and coal products	13	49	13	6	10	12	*	39	*	12	13	11	7	6	4	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	61	54	49	40	51	42	19	1	5	56	52	57	31	22	42	15	22	8

*Less than 0.5 **Break in series. Data are not comparable with preceding year.

NOTE: Turnover rates are based on data for the entire month; whereas, data on payroll employment relate to a one week period including the 12th of the month. Therefore, month-to-month changes as indicated by the two tables are not entirely comparable.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE

CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

August 1979

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

Item	MARYLAND August 1979	MARYLAND July 1979	MARYLAND August 1978	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA August 1979	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA July 1979	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA August 1978
Total Initial Claims	20,724	28,823	18,222	13,928	18,513	11,383
Total Continued Claims	136,286	127,105	122,901	86,743	72,544	76,388
Total Number of Payments	125,299	91,275	110,671	80,807	53,596	69,561
Total Amount of Payments	$10,549,978	$7,402,976	$8,392,726	$6,972,519	$4,417,681	$5,414,318
Average Weekly Payment	$84.20	$81.11	$75.83	$86.29	$82.43	$77.84

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

Program	August 1979	July 1979	August 1978
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total initial claims	328	350	331
Total continued claims	1,661	1,712	2,228
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	408	438	443
Total continued claims	2,593	2,687	2,515

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

July 1979

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

Characteristics	MARYLAND July 1979	MARYLAND June 1979	MARYLAND July 1978	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA July 1979	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA June 1979	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA July 1978
Total	33,103	27,413	30,641	20,105	16,347	18,810
Age						
Under 25	4,380	4,328	5,471	2,838	2,755	3,441
25-34	4,735	3,725	4,255	2,686	2,151	2,546
35-44	5,558	4,135	5,763	3,358	2,473	3,189
45-54	10,338	8,743	10,154	6,413	5,228	6,400
55-64	7,981	6,439	4,773	4,723	3,720	3,097
65 and over	111	43	113	87	20	92
Information not available	---	---	113	---	---	46
Race and Sex						
White males	12,294	10,940	10,739	7,713	6,334	6,675
White females	9,515	6,848	11,392	4,571	3,177	6,699
Nonwhite males	5,825	5,857	5,268	3,921	4,142	3,326
Nonwhite females	5,469	3,768	3,242	3,900	2,694	2,110
Duration of Unemployment						
1-2 weeks	9,938	5,297	9,028	6,023	3,076	5,276
3-4 weeks	4,157	3,467	4,255	2,318	2,011	2,615
5-14 weeks	11,961	11,069	9,951	7,041	6,575	6,125
15 weeks or over	7,047	7,580	7,407	4,723	4,685	4,794
Industry Attachment						
Manufacturing	8,782	6,202	8,690	5,438	3,941	5,574
Mining	111	215	630	---	20	482
Contract construction	3,179	3,209	2,657	1,928	1,991	1,720
Public utilities	1,756	1,141	1,486	1,192	844	826
Wholesale and retail trade	6,492	5,793	5,133	3,921	3,438	3,418
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,178	991	923	758	643	528
Services	4,602	4,027	4,030	2,751	2,493	2,409
Other	3,335	2,649	2,296	2,253	1,528	1,353
Information not available	3,668	3,187	4,795	1,863	1,448	2,500

NOTE: The numbers are derived from a sample and may not add due to rounding.

NOTE: The estimates are based on continued claims filed during the week including the 12th.

MARYLAND
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND WIN ACTIVITIES

August 1979

Activity	August 1979	July 1979	August 1978
NEW APPLICANTS AND RENEWALS	18,593	21,453	18,529
Economically disadvantaged	6,586	7,581	5,862
Minority	7,712	9,271	7,770
Claimant	7,638	8,841	6,565
Female	9,081	10,611	8,721
Handicapped	903	954	770
Veteran	2,514	2,798	2,819
Disabled	137	132	315
Vietnam Era	992	1,115	629
Under 22	5,591	7,594	6,376
Over 45	2,254	2,570	2,064
PLACEMENTS	4,777	5,605	7,931
Nonagricultural	4,699	5,444	7,576
Economically disadvantaged	2,175	2,449	3,057
Minority	2,436	2,889	3,679
Handicapped	204	221	239
Veteran	670	696	917
Disabled	45	48	101
Vietnam Era	279	336	258
Short-Term	2,212	2,896	4,422
Economically disadvantaged	1,160	1,507	2,094
Minority	1,302	1,760	2,149
Agricultural	78	161	355
REFERRALS	9,524	10,341	12,489
Nonagricultural	9,347	10,089	12,090
Economically disadvantaged	3,600	3,853	4,301
Minority	4,577	5,098	5,933
Handicapped	528	486	524
Veteran	1,787	1,717	1,984
Disabled	135	110	247
Vietnam Era	780	751	472
Agricultural	177	252	399
OPENINGS UNFILLED	10,312	10,945	14,220
Nonagricultural	9,504	10,191	13,055
Agricultural	808	754	1,165
Partial Fiscal Year Activities			
APPLICANTS ACTIVE SOME TIME DURING FISCAL YEAR	222,908	208,669	218,243
OPENINGS DURING FISCAL YEAR	87,321	79,971	96,381
NONAGRICULTURAL	84,295	77,110	93,273
AGRICULTURAL	3,026	2,861	3,108
PLACEMENTS	38,148	33,344	45,468
NONAGRICULTURAL	37,515	32,790	44,479
AGRICULTURAL	633	554	989

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

(in thousands)

August 1979

Major Industry Grouping	August 1979 (Preliminary)	July 1979	August 1978
Nonagricultural Payroll Employment	468.6	471.9	461.9
Manufacturing	22.1	22.2	21.1
Durable Goods	10.8	10.7	10.5
Stone, clay & glass products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Electric & electronic equipment	4.8	4.7	4.6
Other	4.8	4.8	4.7
Nondurable Goods	11.3	11.5	10.6
Food & kindred products	3.2	3.3	3.0
Printing & publishing	6.3	6.4	5.7
Other	1.8	1.8	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	446.5	449.7	440.8
Contract construction	36.2	36.9	39.0
Transportation & public utilities	12.1	12.2	11.6
Wholesale & retail trade	117.9	117.9	117.2
General merchandise stores	16.7	16.7	18.3
Apparel & accessory stores	5.5	5.6	5.9
Other	95.7	95.6	93.0
Finance, insurance & real estate	28.6	28.7	26.4
Banking	6.5	6.5	6.1
Credit agencies except banks	3.3	3.3	3.1
Other	18.8	18.9	17.2
Services & mining	109.3	110.0	103.9
Total government	142.4	144.0	142.7
Total federal government	71.5	71.5	71.0
Total state & local government	70.9	72.5	71.7

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1978.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE

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A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

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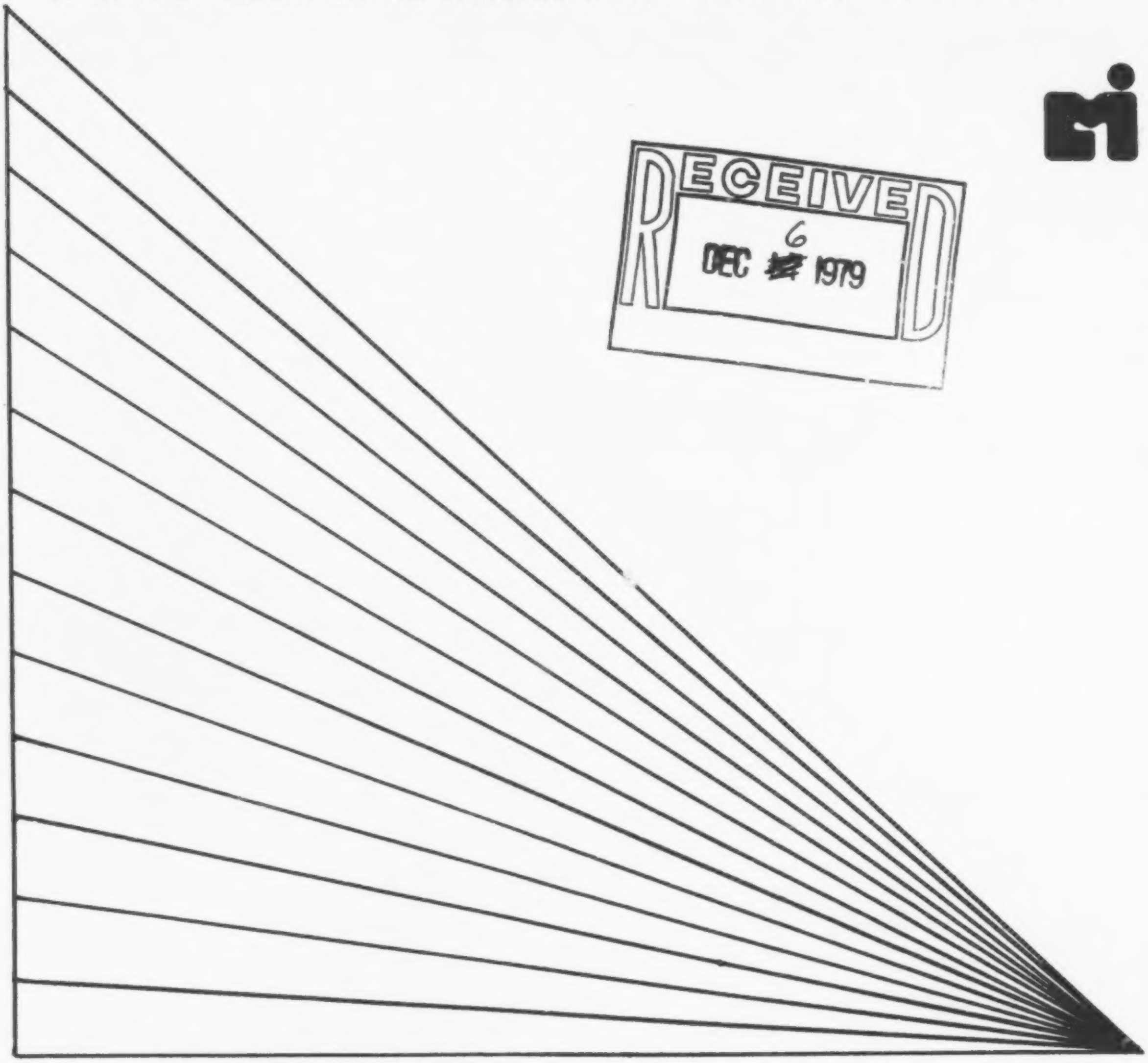

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

DHR
Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

Volume 25, Number 9

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

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PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
OFFICE OF PROGRAM PLANNING AND EVALUATION
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor
1100 North Eutaw Street - Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Phone: 383-5000

Geraldine Aronin
Asst. Secretary for Program Planning and Evaluation

DHR

Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

BILL B. BENTON
Deputy Secretary

MARYLAND LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

September, 1979

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Marylanders received a slightly encouraging note in these recession clouded times when the state's September unemployment rate dropped noticeably. The decline from 6.2 percent in August to 5.5 percent in September represents a 10.7 percent decrease in unemployment. This gave Maryland a lower rate than the United States figure which only fell from 5.9 percent in August to 5.6 percent in September, translating into just a 5.5 percent decrease for the month.

Across the state, the total number of unemployed dropped by 13,977 persons, from 130,637 jobless in August to 116,600 unemployed in September. Although these figures appear very encouraging, it should be noted that sizable decreases in the number of unemployed have occurred in Maryland between August and September every year since 1976, partially due to returns from regular seasonal layoffs.

Another factor which should be taken into account when analyzing the drop in unemployment is that although there was an employment increase of 4,281 persons from 1,986,883 jobholders in August to 1,991,164 workers in September, there was also a 9,696 person drop in the labor force from 2,117,520 individuals in August to 2,107,824 people in September. In view of these data, it is important to note that the unemployment figures are indicative of the balance between the number of people in the labor force and the number of people employed. It appears that the significant change in unemployment this month can be attributed more to the decline in the labor force than to the increase in employment. The sizable drop in labor force participants in September is mainly a result of the loss of students returning to school for the fall semester, an occurrence seen practically every year at this time.

Several factors appear to have contributed significantly to the net increase in employment for September. In the manufacturing sector, substantial numbers of workers returned from layoffs in the transportation equipment and the electric/electronic equipment industries. In the non-manufacturing sector, the largest gains in employment can be attributed to two significant increases. First, employment at state universities and colleges advanced as the fall semester began. Secondly, retail trade showed sizable employment expansion similar to last year's growth patterns, with the largest increases this year attributed to fall tourism and convention activities.

Baltimore City and most counties throughout the state saw decreases in their rates. Following a trend similar to the one seen last year, Harford County experienced the largest rate decrease across the state, with its unemployment rate going from 8.6 percent in August to 4.4 percent in September. A major contributing factor to this large decrease was the return from layoff of workers in several significant manufacturing industries. Meanwhile, Prince George's, Frederick, St. Mary's, and Worcester Counties were the only areas in the state with any increases in their unemployment rates. Several of these areas were affected by seasonal changes in employment.

Both the Baltimore Metropolitan Area and the state experienced substantial declines in unemployment and gains in employment between August and September. Within the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, unemployment declined by 12,356 persons (approximately 15.8 percent), bringing the number of unemployed persons down to 66,057 in September. The unemployment rate in the Baltimore area, after reaching a peak of 7.4 percent in August, dropped significantly to register 6.2 percent in September. Following the same downward trend, unemployment in Maryland declined by 13,973 persons (approximately 10.7 percent) in September, thus precipitating a drop in the unemployment rate from 6.2 percent to 5.5 percent. A primary reason for these trends is the surge of recalls in industries which had been adversely affected by seasonal shutdowns and summer recesses.

Nationally, the trends were somewhat different. While unemployment edged downward by 0.3 percent, establishing a rate of 5.6 percent in September, employment also dipped slightly by 0.7

percent (650,000 persons). Following the patterns established in prior years, labor force statistics reflect a moderate downswing between August and September. In the Baltimore area, the labor force dwindled by 2,369 persons as compared to a reduction of 9,696 persons at the state level. Nationally, the loss was somewhat more pronounced, as statistics reflected a decline of 990,000 persons (approximately .01 percent). This general downswing between August and September seems to be an annual pattern, resulting from the withdrawal of students from the labor force as school schedules resume.

The trends of rising employment and diminishing unemployment were prevalent in each of the areas within the Baltimore region. Following the patterns of 1978, unemployment trends were favorable in September, 1979, as unemployment rates in each subdivision of the BMA declined. Rising employment in manufacturing industries (printing/publishing) and nonmanufacturing industries (transportation, retail trade, services and mining, state government) combined with sizable recalls in industries affected by seasonal shutdowns served to lighten unemployment rates throughout the Baltimore area.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Recovering from the July-August downturn, Maryland's total nonagricultural employment for September rose to 1,626,200, with a gain of 16,100 over the previous month. Both manufacturing (+8,500) and nonmanufacturing (+7,600) shared this expansion.

Manufacturing's uptrend occurred in: transportation equipment (+4,100) where workers returned from layoffs due to model changeovers; electric/electronic equipment (+3,600) gained with returns from layoffs and strikes; printing/publishing (+600) demonstrated a better business picture; and rubber/plastic products (+600) had returns from layoff. In nonmanufacturing, growth was centered in state government (+4,100), retail trade (+3,800), and transportation except railroads (+1,000) as the start of the fall season brought employment for school personnel, sales workers, and school bus drivers. Trucking also showed a strong comeback. Services/mining picked up 1,200 jobs, especially at private schools and hospitals. Construction suffered an unseasonable retrenchment of 1,500.

Baltimore Metropolitan Area employment, at 890,800, revealed a buildup of 11,300 over the month. Manufacturing took the lead with 8,000 jobs added to its payrolls, while nonmanufacturing gained 3,300.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

With a rise of 8 cents over the previous month, average hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers in Maryland advanced to $7.20 per hour during September. Fostering that increase were pay raises, more overtime, and layoffs of lower paid workers in primary metals (+16 cents); return from strike, pay raises, and more overtime in electric/electronic equipment (+44 cents); and return from layoffs and pay raises in transportation equipment (+47 cents). The workweek extended by 0.2 hours to average 40.2 hours, as businesses returned to normal or to an accelerated schedule after layoffs and slowdowns. Weekly earnings averaged $289.44, up 9.0 percent from a year ago.

Production workers in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, with a workweek averaging 40.4 hours and a 4-cent gain in hourly earnings, realized a hike of $3.88 in weekly earnings over the month. Paychecks were 8.1 percent heavier than those last September. As with the state, industries in the durable goods sector mainly were responsible for the rising incomes.

LABOR TURNOVER

Model changeovers in Maryland's transportation equipment industry during August caused sizable layoffs then recalls. The layoff rate for that industry jumped from 97 to 309 per 1,000 workers during August, and the recall rate correspondingly soared from 43 to 295 per 1,000. This greatly affected the overall turnover rates for manufacturing. Total labor accessions went from 37 to 52 per 1,000 in August. Though new hires receded from 25 to 23 per 1,000, the recall rate accelerated from 10 to 28 per 1,000. Total labor separations quickened from 34 to 57 per 1,000. Layoffs, naturally, were up from 15 to 26 per 1,000; however, quits also had risen from 13 to 21 per 1,000.

As for movements within the major industry groups, fabricated metals showed higher separation rates, both with quits and layoffs. The rates for both quits and new hires increased in the machinery industry. In the midst of strike activity, the electric/electronic equipment group had more quits and fewer new hires. Similar trends were exhibited in both food/kindred products and printing/publishing.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported that the U.S. Consumer Price Index for all items increased by 1.0 percent during September, to an index of 223.4. The monthly rise indicates an annual inflation rate of 12.5 percent, compared to the rate of 12.1 percent indicated by the August increase. As the rising fuel and housing costs continued to boost inflation, food prices began to inch up after a summertime lull. The CPI for food and beverages reached 231.0 in September, increasing by 0.3 percent after a decline in August of 0.2 percent. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the CPI for all items advanced at an annual rate of 10.6 percent, to an index of 224.9. The index for food and beverages climbed at an annual rate of 3.6 percent to a level of 233.8.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Unemployment insurance activities generally declined in September as employers completed their vacation schedules during the month. In September, recalls occurred in the primary metals, rubber products, and transportation equipment industries. Initial claims were down by 24.2 percent, continued claims by 23.2 percent, the number of checks by 28.8 percent, and the amount of payments by 29.4 percent. The average weekly payment decreased slightly to $83.51.

Initial claims filed under the Uemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program were up 12.2 percent and UCFE continued claims were up 6.7 percent. Initial claims filed by ex-servicemen (UCX) were down 5.4 percent and UCX continued claims were down 6.8 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same pattern as the statewide activities. Initial claims declined by 30.1 percent, continued claims by 28.6 percent, the number of checks by 33.0 percent, and the amount of payments by 34.4 percent. The average weekly payment decreased to $84.49.

CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS

The layoffs for model changeovers in the transportation equipment industry of manufacturing are reflected in the August figures for insured unemployment. Between July and August, 1979, continued claims for state unemployment insurance rose by 2,300. There were large increases in claimants who were aged 35 through 54, white males, claimants for their 3rd or 4th week of unemployment, or attached to a manufacturing industry when employed. The above categories account for all of the rise in claimants by age, race and sex, duration, and industry.

Between August of 1978 and 1979, claims increased by 5,200 in Maryland or by 17.1 percent from the 1978 level. Claimants aged 45 to 64 exhibited considerable growth during this period. Also, claims filed by nonwhite females doubled between years, an increase of 2,900. Total minority claims grew from only 25.7 percent of the August, 1978 total to 35.8 percent of the 1979 claims. There was a rise of 4,300 between years in the manufacturing sector.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, claims showed a monthly increase of 3,600 compared to a yearly increase of almost 4,500 from August, 1978. Large monthly increases were noted in the following categories: age 35 through 54 was up by 2,800 claims, white males showed an increase of 2,800, and nonwhite males increased by 900. Duration was largely centered on a rise in the 3 and 4 week group of 2,800 claims. Manufacturing demonstrated an increase of 3,900 claims between July and August.

STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

During September, the Employment Service had 3 percent fewer new applicants and renewals than at this time last year; however, there was a 39 percent decline in new applicants and renewals from August of this year. Schools' reopening caused a large decrease among applicants under 22 years, 52 percent. The September new applicants and renewals were composed of 33 percent economically disadvantaged, 40 percent minority, 45 percent UI claimants, 50 percent female, 6 percent handicapped, and 16 percent veterans.

Placements decreased 20 percent from September, 1978. There were more than three thousand placements in September, 1979. Of the nonagricultural placements, 38 percent were economically disadvantaged, 45 percent were minorities, 15 percent were veterans, and 4 percent were handicapped. Short term placements were 6 percent less than last year this time and 70 percent less than last month.

The ratio of referrals to placements was 1.7:1 for FY '79. Of the individuals for whom job development contacts were made in nonagricultural occupations during FY '79, 57 percent were placed. Of all placements, 97 percent were in nonagricultural categories. While placements decreased by one-fifth, unfilled openings decreased by 39 percent from last year. The Employment Service had filled 47 percent of the job orders for the FY '79.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT - BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

SEPTEMBER 1979

AREA	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
	September	August**	September	August**	September	August**	September	August**
MARYLAND	2,107,824	2,117,520	1,991,164	1,986,883	116,660	130,637	5.5	6.2
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,059,130	1,061,499	993,073	983,086	66,057	78,413	6.2	7.4
BALTIMORE CITY	415,221	413,891	383,176	379,322	32,045	34,569	7.7	8.4
ANNE ARUNDEL	168,608	168,076	160,929	159,311	7,679	8,765	4.6	5.2
BALTIMORE*	317,570	320,075	297,913	294,917	19,657	25,158	6.2	7.9
CARROLL	41,047	40,703	38,894	38,503	2,153	2,200	5.2	5.4
HARFORD	67,258	69,592	64,270	63,624	2,988	5,968	4.4	8.6
HOWARD	49,428	49,164	47,891	47,410	1,537	1,754	3.1	3.6
D.C. AREA	727,847	730,331	697,741	699,987	30,106	30,344	4.1	4.2
CHARLES	34,998	35,116	33,556	33,664	1,442	1,452	4.1	4.1
MONTGOMERY*	317,670	319,129	306,090	307,075	11,580	12,054	3.6	3.8
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	375,178	376,085	358,094	359,247	17,084	16,838	4.6	4.5
WESTERN MARYLAND	142,068	142,747	132,930	133,189	9,138	9,558	6.4	6.7
ALLEGANY	32,096	32,316	29,442	29,514	2,654	2,802	8.3	8.7
FREDERICK*	46,087	46,188	43,920	44,050	2,167	2,138	4.7	4.6
GARRETT	11,488	11,611	10,533	10,583	955	1,028	8.3	8.9
WASHINGTON	52,397	52,632	49,035	49,042	3,362	3,590	6.4	6.8
SOUTHERN MARYLAND								
CALVERT	13,094	13,205	12,174	12,254	920	951	7.0	7.2
ST. MARY'S	15,929	15,990	14,756	14,856	1,173	1,134	7.4	7.1
EASTERN SHORE								
CAROLINE	9,918	10,128	9,329	9,501	589	627	5.9	6.2
CECIL	27,674	28,134	26,021	25,942	1,653	2,192	6.0	7.8
DORCHESTER	16,750	16,885	15,740	15,676	1,010	1,209	6.0	7.2
KENT	9,171	9,446	8,565	8,755	606	691	6.6	7.3
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,358	10,546	9,828	9,961	530	585	5.1	5.5
SOMERSET	8,735	9,483	7,721	8,461	1,014	1,022	11.6	10.8
TALBOT	16,406	17,077	15,898	16,489	508	588	5.1	5.5
WICOMICO	30,132	30,686	28,037	28,509	2,095	2,177	7.0	7.1
WORCESTER	20,609	21,364	19,349	20,217	1,260	1,147	6.1	5.4
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	95,981	96,559	89,010	89,139	6,971	7,420	7.3	7.7
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	741,560	741,424	695,160	688,169	46,400	53,255	6.3	7.2
BALANCE OF STATE*	213,774	218,060	200,974	204,285	12,800	13,775	6.0	6.3
UNITED STATES[2]	103,373,000	104,363,000	97,576,000	98,226,000	5,798,000	6,137,000	5.6	5.9

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY—BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	September 1979	August 1979	September 1978	September 1979	August 1979	September 1978
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,626.2	1,610.1	1,609.5	890.8	879.5	884.0
Manufacturing	249.3	240.8	245.7	167.2	159.2	166.1
Durable Goods	138.9	131.7	136.1	102.2	95.3	100.5
Lumber and wood products	5.5	5.6	5.1	3.2	3.4	2.8
Furniture and fixtures	3.4	3.4	3.8	2.5	2.4	3.0
Stone, clay and glass products	9.7	9.8	9.8	6.7	6.8	6.9
Primary metal industries	31.7	32.1	31.4	29.9	30.4	29.6
Blast furnace and basic steel products	22.4	22.9	22.6	22.1	22.6	22.2
Fabricated metal products	11.6	11.7	11.7	8.5	8.6	8.7
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4
Machinery, except electrical	20.1	20.0	19.5	11.9	11.9	11.3
Electric and electronic equipment	29.6	26.0	27.9	21.0	17.6	19.9
Transportation equipment	20.2	16.1	20.3	15.5	11.3	15.6
Ship and boat building and repair	6.5	6.7	7.0	6.1	6.2	6.5
Instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing	7.1	7.0	6.6	3.0	2.9	2.7
Instruments and related products	3.0	3.0	3.0	*	*	*
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4.1	4.0	3.6	2.0	2.1	2.2
Nondurable Goods	110.3	109.1	109.6	65.6	63.9	65.0
Food and kindred products	30.7	30.6	30.2	14.6	14.1	14.2
Meat products	7.7	7.7	6.9	*	*	*
Textile mill products	1.2	1.2	1.4	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	17.2	17.1	18.3	11.4	10.5	10.5
Paper and allied products	9.8	9.9	10.0	7.7	7.6	7.5
Paperboard containers and boxes	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.4
Printing and publishing	23.7	23.1	21.7	11.9	12.6	13.0
Newspapers	6.6	6.2	5.6	*	*	*
Commercial Printing	8.2	8.1	7.7	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	14.0	14.0	14.3	11.3	11.2	11.3
Petroleum and coal products	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	11.0	10.4	10.5	6.2	5.9	6.5
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.4	5.4	4.8	3.5	3.8	3.9
Leather and leather products	1.9	1.9	2.0	*	*	*
Nonmanufacturing	1,376.9	1,369.3	1,363.8	717.9	720.3	723.6
Construction	108.3	109.8	111.7	54.4	55.1	54.3
Transportation and public utilities	87.1	86.1	87.1	60.2	61.2	61.7
Railroad transportation	9.8	9.8	9.7	6.5	6.6	6.6
Transportation, except railroads	42.8	41.8	44.5	30.9	30.5	31.0
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	34.5	34.5	32.9	22.8	24.1	24.1
Wholesale and retail trade	385.8	381.8	385.1	193.6	188.3	190.8
Wholesale trade	81.3	81.1	80.8	51.6	50.6	50.8
Retail trade	304.5	300.7	304.3	142.0	137.7	140.0
General merchandise stores	44.0	43.3	47.7	21.6	19.5	19.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	90.7	90.8	87.3	52.6	54.3	54.5
Banking	22.9	23.1	21.9	12.8	13.4	13.3
Credit agencies, except banks	11.0	11.1	11.0	*	*	*
Insurance carriers	19.4	19.5	19.1	14.0	14.4	14.3
Services and mining	336.4	335.2	324.0	171.3	176.6	175.8
Total government	368.6	365.6	368.6	185.8	184.8	186.5
Total federal government	129.9	130.5	129.2	47.7	47.6	47.5
Total state and local government	238.7	235.1	239.4	138.1	137.2	139.0
Total state government	80.3	76.2	77.7	48.1	46.6	48.0
Total local government	158.4	158.9	161.7	90.0	90.6	91.0

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of almost 3,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1978.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

SEPTEMBER 1979

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS September 1979	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS August 1979	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS September 1978	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS September 1979	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS August 1979	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS September 1978	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS September 1979	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS August 1979	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS September 1978
Manufacturing	$289.44	$284.80	$265.43	40.2	40.0	40.4	$7.20	$7.12	$6.57
DURABLE GOODS	329.64	324.79	303.23	41.0	40.7	41.2	8.04	7.98	7.36
Lumber and wood products	209.08	209.08	190.88	39.9	39.9	40.1	5.24	5.24	4.76
Furniture and fixtures	194.48	148.21	180.40	37.4	27.6	40.0	5.20	5.37	4.51
Stone, clay and glass products	322.39	323.90	296.10	42.7	42.9	42.0	7.55	7.55	7.05
Primary metal industries	448.37	439.53	400.98	42.1	41.9	41.9	10.65	10.49	9.57
Fabricated metal products	270.40	284.95	258.11	40.0	41.0	41.1	6.76	6.95	6.28
Machinery, except electrical	332.38	325.60	*	41.6	40.7	*	7.99	8.00	*
Electric and electronic equipment	239.17	219.75	230.87	40.4	40.1	41.3	5.92	5.48	5.59
Transportation equipment	358.09	342.63	*	40.1	40.5	*	8.93	8.46	*
Instruments and misc. mfg.	213.99	210.14	204.91	40.3	39.8	40.1	5.31	5.28	5.11
NONDURABLE GOODS	238.51	237.34	220.57	39.1	39.1	39.6	6.10	6.07	5.57
Food and kindred products	239.95	238.14	209.58	40.6	40.5	39.1	5.91	5.88	5.36
Textile mill products	150.75	151.64	154.95	37.5	38.1	37.7	4.02	3.98	4.11
Apparel and other textile products	158.34	157.85	150.65	34.8	35.0	35.7	4.55	4.51	4.22
Paper and allied products	226.39	226.51	215.78	39.1	39.6	41.1	5.79	5.72	5.25
Printing and publishing	287.27	288.77	287.15	38.1	38.4	40.5	7.54	7.52	7.09
Chemicals and allied products	315.32	315.01	289.58	42.9	42.8	42.9	7.35	7.36	6.75
Leather and leather products	146.03	138.38	135.42	36.6	35.3	36.5	3.99	3.92	3.71

Covers an estimated 172,900 production workers. *Break in series January 1979. Data not comparable with previous years.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS September 1979	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS August 1979	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS September 1978	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS September 1979	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS August 1979	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS September 1978	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS September 1979	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS August 1979	AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS September 1978
MANUFACTURING	$307.04	$303.16	$283.97	40.4	40.1	40.8	$7.60	$7.56	$6.96
DURABLE GOODS	346.47	341.90	320.90	41.1	40.8	41.3	8.43	8.38	7.77
Stone, clay and glass products	316.65	319.42	296.65	41.5	41.7	41.9	7.63	7.66	7.08
Primary metal industries	451.31	442.68	402.66	42.1	42.0	41.9	10.72	10.54	9.61
Fabricated metal products	279.33	292.99	271.14	40.6	41.5	42.3	6.88	7.06	6.41
Machinery, except electrical	298.92	294.84	281.89	42.4	42.0	41.7	7.05	7.02	6.76
Electric and electronic equipment	258.96	237.74	263.55	40.4	40.5	41.9	6.41	5.87	6.29
Transportation equipment	363.01	346.06	335.55	39.5	40.1	39.2	9.19	8.63	8.56
Instruments and misc. mfg.	219.23	213.19	211.67	40.3	39.7	41.1	5.44	5.37	5.15
NONDURABLE GOODS	242.87	244.53	225.36	39.3	39.0	40.1	6.18	6.27	5.62
Food and kindred products	289.80	292.14	260.38	41.4	42.4	41.2	7.00	6.89	6.32
Textile mill products	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Apparel and other textile products	162.24	165.96	159.92	34.3	32.1	36.1	4.73	5.17	4.43
Paper and allied products	204.88	203.66	194.11	39.4	39.7	41.3	5.20	5.13	4.70
Printing and publishing	275.28	280.49	265.84	37.2	37.7	39.5	7.40	7.44	6.73
Chemicals and allied products	336.05	337.70	302.83	43.7	43.8	43.2	7.69	7.71	7.01

Covers an estimated 114,200 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

**Not published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

(per 1,000 employees)

AUGUST 1979

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			New Hires			Recalls		
	8/79	7/79	8/78	8/79	7/79	8/78	8/79	7/79	8/78	8/79	7/79	8/78	8/79	7/79	8/78	8/79	7/79	8/78
MANUFACTURING	52	37	48	23	25	25	28	10	21	57	34	34	21	13	19	26	15	6
DURABLE GOODS	62	33	54	21	22	19	40	10	33	69	32	27	19	11	14	42	16	5
Stone, clay and glass products	26	36	41	23	22	26	2	13	2	34	24	28	15	14	15	7	4	1
Primary metal industries	8	11	17	7	9	10	*	1	6	15	6	10	4	2	5	5	*	*
Fabricated metal products	50	47	35	30	29	24	19	15	10	48	33	41	26	18	28	13	7	5
Machinery, except electrical	18	16	**	15	9	**	1	3	**	40	17	**	28	7	**	6	4	**
Electric and electronic equipment	20	32	21	17	26	13	1	2	2	32	17	22	20	9	10	2	1	3
Transportation equipment	318	68	**	21	24	**	295	43	**	336	113	**	15	8	**	309	97	**
NONDURABLE GOODS	40	41	41	26	30	32	13	10	7	39	36	42	23	16	24	7	14	8
Food and kindred products	54	65	54	39	49	36	14	16	17	51	45	53	31	19	28	13	16	13
Textiles and apparel	45	40	43	27	26	33	16	12	3	43	40	46	24	16	27	10	17	9
Paper and allied products	20	17	36	15	9	33	5	7	3	18	11	40	10	8	21	*	2	*
Printing and publishing	18	26	29	15	22	26	2	3	3	27	17	31	18	11	17	2	3	8
Chemicals and allied products	32	27	23	21	22	18	10	4	4	33	25	26	13	13	13	11	8	5
Petroleum and coal products	8	10	4	6	4	3	2	*	*	11	9	5	8	5	4	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	35	50	52	30	31	48	5	18	2	44	46	50	30	23	39	3	13	3

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			New Hires			Recalls		
	8/79	7/79	8/78	8/79	7/79	8/78	8/79	7/79	8/78	8/79	7/79	8/78	8/79	7/79	8/78	8/79	7/79	8/78
MANUFACTURING	58	31	52	20	21	21	36	8	28	61	34	32	17	10	16	35	17	8
DURABLE GOODS	73	32	61	18	19	15	53	10	44	79	37	25	15	9	11	55	22	7
Stone, clay and glass products	26	24	32	24	21	25	1	1	1	33	22	30	13	11	15	9	6	1
Primary metal industries	6	9	21	5	9	9	*	*	11	15	6	9	3	2	4	6	*	*
Fabricated metal products	39	47	31	25	24	19	12	19	11	39	31	35	23	13	22	7	8	4
Machinery, except electrical	26	19	18	22	11	15	*	*	*	33	19	23	23	9	16	2	1	*
Electric and electronic equipment	15	30	16	12	25	8	*	2	1	25	12	16	16	5	6	1	1	2
Transportation equipment	447	78	260	26	25	10	418	52	248	471	159	58	20	9	11	435	140	37
NONDURABLE GOODS	34	30	38	22	24	30	11	6	5	33	28	42	20	14	24	6	9	9
Food and kindred products	44	49	45	28	38	36	15	11	15	38	40	59	23	16	25	8	16	20
Textiles and apparel	48	21	36	21	19	27	26	1	*	35	28	41	21	11	23	9	12	10
Paper and allied products	23	19	44	16	11	40	7	9	3	20	14	36	12	10	26	*	2	*
Printing and publishing	17	14	25	15	13	24	2	1	1	23	13	30	15	10	18	2	2	7
Chemicals and allied products	32	26	22	21	22	17	11	3	2	34	23	26	14	10	13	11	9	5
Petroleum and coal products	11	13	5	8	6	4	3	*	*	14	12	6	11	7	5	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	41	61	76	36	40	71	4	19	3	55	56	78	44	31	60	1	15	5

*Less than 0.5 **Break in series. Data are not comparable with preceding year.

NOTE: Turnover rates are based on data for the entire month; whereas, data on payroll employment relate to a one week period including the 12th of month. Therefore, month-to-month changes as indicated by the two tables are not entirely comparable.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

SEPTEMBER 1979
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	September 1979	August 1979	September 1978	September 1979	August 1979	September 1978
Total Initial Claims	15,700	20,724	14,051	9,731	13,928	8,561
Total Continued Claims	104,711	136,286	88,421	61,960	86,743	53,389
Total Number of Payments	89,214	125,299	73,095	54,149	80,807	42,971
Total Amount of Payments	$7,450,354	$10,549,978	$5,509,776	$4,574,924	$6,972,519	$3,264,175
Average Weekly Payment	$83.51	$84.20	$75.38	$84.49	$86.29	$75.96

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	September 1979	August 1979	September 1978
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	368	328	378
Total continued claims	1,772	1,661	1,743
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	386	408	345
Total Continued claims	2,416	2,593	2,096

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
AUGUST 1979

CHARACTERISTICS	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	August 1979	July 1979	August 1978	August 1979	July 1979	August 1978
Total	35,429	33,103	30,243	23,665	20,105	19,175
Age						
Under 25	4,415	4,380	4,586	2,983	2,838	3,273
25 - 34	5,386	4,735	4,453	3,513	2,686	2,809
35 - 44	7,042	5,558	5,871	4,883	3,358	3,472
45 - 54	11,479	10,338	9,704	7,712	6,413	6,237
55 - 64	7,020	7,981	5,384	4,508	4,723	3,229
65 and over	88	111	22	66	87	22
Information not available	-	-	222	-	-	133
Race and sex						
White males	14,657	12,294	11,853	10,518	7,713	7,896
White females	8,101	9,515	10,613	3,933	4,571	6,436
Nonwhite males	6,777	5,825	4,830	4,839	3,921	3,074
Nonwhite females	5,894	5,469	2,947	4,375	3,900	1,769
Duration of unemployment						
1 - 2 weeks	8,763	9,938	7,444	6,342	6,023	4,025
3 - 4 weeks	7,020	4,157	6,071	5,104	2,318	4,379
5 - 14 weeks	12,715	11,961	10,635	7,667	7,041	7,055
15 weeks or over	6,931	7,047	6,093	4,552	4,723	3,716
Industry Attachment						
Manufacturing	11,545	8,782	7,245	9,369	5,438	5,197
Mining	110	111	576	-	-	398
Contract construction	2,803	3,179	2,238	1,922	1,928	1,194
Public utilities	1,832	1,756	1,174	1,127	1,192	641
Wholesale and retail trade	6,225	6,492	4,808	3,889	3,921	3,317
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,015	1,178	1,063	575	758	619
Services	5,320	4,602	4,653	2,983	2,751	2,919
Other	3,046	3,335	3,213	2,143	2,253	2,433
Information not available	3,532	3,668	5,273	1,657	1,863	2,455

NOTE: The numbers are derived from a sample and may not add due to rounding. The estimates are based on continued claims filed during the week including the 12th.

MARYLAND

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND WIN ACTIVITIES

SEPTEMBER 1979

ACTIVITY	September 1979	August 1979	September 1978
NEW APPLICANT AND RENEWALS	12,983	21,453	13,383
Economically disadvantaged	4,282	7,581	3,665
Minority	5,195	9,271	5,238
Claimant	5,870	8,841	5,616
Female	6,453	10,611	6,478
Handicapped	719	954	702
Veteran	2,029	2,798	2,098
Disabled	104	132	272
Vietnam Era	825	1,115	435
Under 22	3,666	7,594	3,584
Over 45	1,652	2,570	1,645
PLACEMENTS	3,220	5,605	4,298
Nonagricultural	3,123	5,444	3,977
Economically disadvantaged	1,218	2,449	302
Minority	1,447	2,888	1,726
Handicapped	140	221	184
Veteran	491	696	700
Disabled	33	48	79
Vietnam Era	212	336	170
Short-Term	867	2,896	918
Economically disadvantaged	363	1,507	302
Minority	443	1,760	500
Agricultural	97	161	321
REFERRALS	6,740	10,341	8,336
Nonagricultural	6,568	10,089	7,955
Economically disadvantaged	2,378	3,853	2,238
Minority	3,231	5,098	3,791
Handicapped	342	486	431
Veteran	1,346	1,717	1,632
Disabled	68	110	209
Vietnam Era	582	751	371
Agricultural	172	252	381
OPENINGS UNFILLED	10,309	10,945	14,447
Nonagricultural	9,567	10,191	13,440
Agricultural	742	754	1,007

Partial Fiscal Year Activities	September 1979	August 1979	September 1978
APPLICANTS ACTIVE SOME TIME DURING FISCAL YEAR	232,492	222,908	227,961
OPENINGS DURING FISCAL YEAR	93,167	79,971	104,914
NONAGRICULTURAL	89,924	77,110	101,459
AGRICULTURAL	3,243	2,861	3,455
PLACEMENTS	41,406	33,344	49,753
NONAGRICULTURAL	40,673	32,796	48,514
AGRICULTURAL	733	554	1,239

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY — BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
SEPTEMBER 1979

(in thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	September, 1979	August, 1979	September, 1978
Nonagricultural Payroll Employment	471.5	466.5	464.4
Manufacturing	22.2	22.0	21.0
Durable Goods	10.7	10.7	10.5
Stone, clay and glass products	1.2	1.2	1.3
Electric and electronic equipment	4.7	4.7	4.5
Other	4.8	4.8	4.7
Nondurable Goods	11.5	11.3	10.5
Food and kindred products	3.3	3.2	2.9
Printing and publishing	6.4	6.3	5.8
Other	1.8	1.8	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	449.3	444.5	443.4
Contract construction	35.9	36.2	38.9
Transportation and public utilities	12.3	12.1	11.7
Wholesale and retail trade	119.3	117.7	118.9
General merchandise stores	17.2	16.8	18.8
Apparel and accessory stores	5.5	5.4	6.3
Other	96.6	95.5	93.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	28.1	28.4	26.3
Banking	6.4	6.5	6.1
Credit agencies except banks	3.0	3.1	3.1
Other	18.7	18.8	17.1
Services and mining	110.7	109.6	104.8
Total government	143.0	140.5	142.8
Total federal government	69.9	70.1	70.8
Total state and local government	73.1	70.4	72.0

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1978.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE

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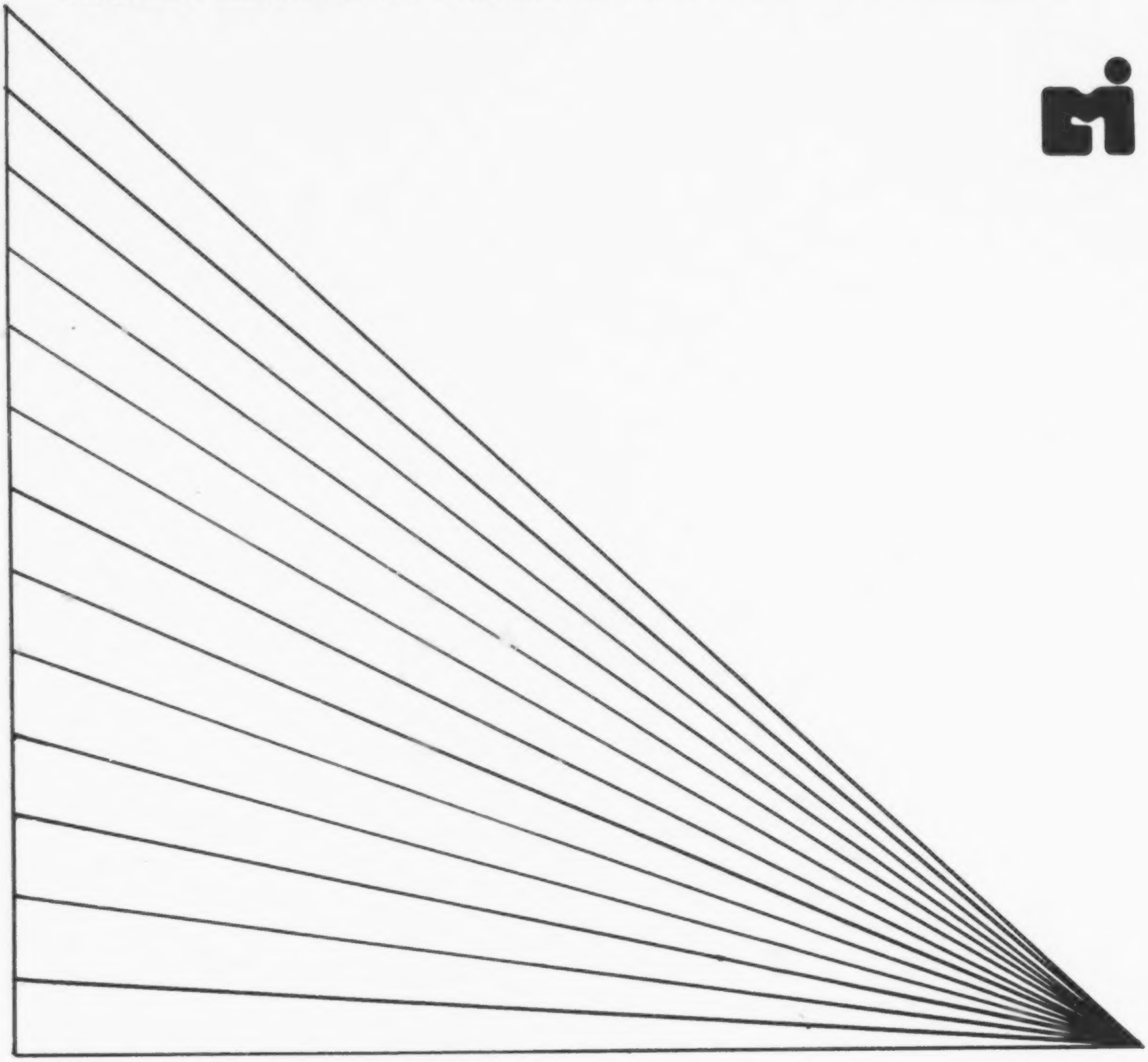
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

DHR
Department of Human Resources

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

Volume 25, Number 10

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

DHR Pub./OPPE 6013

PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
OFFICE OF PROGRAM PLANNING AND EVALUATION
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor
1100 North Eutaw Street - Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Phone: 383-5000

Geraldine Aronin
Asst. Secretary for Program Planning and Evaluation

DHR
Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

BILL B. BENTON
Deputy Secretary

MARYLAND LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

October, 1979

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

As evidenced by labor force statistics for October, Maryland seems to have achieved a minor victory in its yearlong struggle to hold unemployment in check. Reflecting the limited amount of over-the-month labor market activity, the unemployment rate in Maryland remained unchanged in October as unemployment registered 5.5 percent for the second consecutive month. The rate almost parallels the 5.6 percent unemployment rate reported nationally.

Although the overall unemployment rate in the state remained unchanged, unemployment actually edged upward by 631 persons, bringing the number of unemployed persons up to 116,242 in October. Although employment declined by 4,115 persons, the withdrawal of 3,484 persons from the labor force helped to cushion this employment decline.

Statewide, the majority of job losses occurred within nonmanufacturing employment. Normal seasonal declines, combined with this year's dampened economic activity, served to reduce employment opportunities in service, retail trade, and construction.

Across the state, the unemployment picture in October reflected a mixture of losses and gains. Overall, Maryland's subdivisions experienced only moderate employment shifts with the exception of Worcester County, whose unemployment rate soared from 6.0 percent in September to 11.5 percent in October. In contrast to Worcester County's high unemployment rate, the lowest statewide unemployment rates were reported in Howard County (2.8%), Talbot County (3.5%), and Montgomery County (3.5%).

While unemployment rates on the national and state levels remained unchanged between September and October, the jobless rate in the BMA dipped fractionally (0.1%) to register 6.1 percent in October. Total unemployment in the BMA fell from 65,392 to 65,068 persons in October, as the remainder of those persons affected by summer layoffs returned to work.

Although overall employment in the state declined, employment trends in the BMA reflected a moderate upswing. In October, the number of employed persons rose to 999,604--reflecting an increase of 3,335 persons over the preceding month. A rise in nonmanufacturing employment - specifically, transportation, wholesale and retail trade, services and mining, and state and local government - provided the seeds for employment growth in the BMA.

Within the BMA, the general unemployment outlook for many of the counties was one of stability in October. The October jobless rates in Baltimore County (6.1%) and Carroll County (5.2%) mirrored the rates which had been reported the previous month. Unemployment in Baltimore City dropped by 712 persons-- a decline which served to lower the unemployment rate by 0.1 percent to 7.5 percent. Howard County, with a rate of 2.8 percent, also showed a decline in joblessness. Although unemployment in Anne Arundel (4.6%) and Harford (4.7%) Counties rose in October, the respective increases of 0.1 and 0.3 percent were conservative.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

With a total of 1,626,300 jobs in October, Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment diminished by 2,200 over the month but showed growth of 8,000 or 0.5 percent from October, 1978.

Nonmanufacturing, representing 84.7 percent of the total, saw a slippage of 2,000. Heavy losses of 3,400 in services/mining and 4,200 in retail trade occurred with the end of the tourist season. Colder weather brought a decrease of 1,100 in construction. A drop of 1,100 in finance, insurance, and real estate was caused by higher interest rates and a slowdown in the housing market. These losses overshadowed gains of 3,700 in local government and 2,600 in state government, as public schools completed their fall hiring. The employment of school bus drivers and greater demand for water transportation services added 1,100 jobs to the transportation industry.

Manufacturing industries registered a total employment of 248,600 in October, for a minimal monthly decrease of 200. Durable goods gained 200 jobs, as previous returns from strike and layoff developed a pattern of growth in electric/electronic equipment (+200) and as more business in ship building and repair boosted transportation equipment by the same amount. In nondurable goods, more business in chemicals/allied products (+300) and paper/allied products (+200), was overshadowed by seasonal decline in food/kindred products (-200), less business in apparel/textile products (-400), and a slow period in printing/publishing (-200), for a net loss of 400.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, manufacturing remained at its September level, while nonmanufacturing expanded by 5,000 jobs or 0.7 percent. Nonmanufacturing failed to exhibit the decline shown statewide, since Baltimore's retail trade and service industries are little affected by the end of the tourist season. In fact, the upsurge in buying preliminary to the holiday season resulted in the addition of 2,600 jobs to retail trade. Hiring by public elementary and public schools contributed to the increase of 1,800 jobs in local government. An over-the-year gain of 0.2 percent brought Baltimore's total employment to 896,500 for October.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Little change was seen from September in the average workweek of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries. Business conditions necessitated neither more overtime work nor shorter scheduled workweeks. The workweek was reduced by 0.1 hours to average 40.1 hours. At $7.28, the average hourly earnings increased by 6 cents. This brought the average weekly earnings up by $1.69, to register $291.93. Contractural cost-of-living increases account for much of the continued wage expansion. The largest increases in hourly earnings occurred in the industries of transportation equipment (+15 cents), machinery except electric (+18 cents), and paper/allied products (+36 cents). Similar trends among Baltimore's production workers caused the workweek to recede by 0.1 hours to 40.6 hours, the hourly earnings to expand by 4 cents to $7.65, and the weekly earnings to advance by $2.39 to $310.59.

LABOR TURNOVER

What is most striking about the September labor turnover rates in Maryland's and Baltimore's manufacturing industries is the return to normal after layoffs and subsequent recalls due to the August model changeovers in the transportation equipment industry. Recalls in the transportation equipment industry fell from 295 per 1,000 employees in August to only 24 per 1,000 in September. This caused the overall labor accession rate for manufacturing to drop from 52 to 30 per 1,000. For September, 1978, the accession rate was estimated at a slightly higher 39 per 1,000. Recalls were quite low in September, at only 6 per 1,000 after being 28 per 1,000 in August. The rate of new hires slightly receded from 23 to 22 per 1,000.

The separation rate of 32 per 1,000 employees was noticeably below the rate of 57 per 1,000 for August. In September, 1978, labor separations occurred at a similar rate of 33 per 1,000. The August separation rate was high due to layoffs in the transportation equipment industry at the rate of 309 per 1,000. Overall, layoffs dropped in manufacturing from 26 per 1,000 in August to 8 per 1,000 in September. Quits, a measure of job availability, declined from 21 to 16 per 1,000. Most sizable were declines in quit rates for the industries of machinery except electrical and rubber/plastic products. In primary metals, quits occurred at the rate of only 5 per 1,000.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that the U.S. Consumer Price Index reached 225.4 in October, increasing from September at an annual rate of 10.7 percent. This inflation rate was significantly slower than the rate of 12.5 percent indicated by the September index. The prices of food and beverages rose in October at an accelerated annual rate of 5.7 percent, attaining an index of 232.1. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the CPI of food at home reached 235.1, registering an exceptionally slow inflation rate of 1.5 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Unemployment insurance activities increased in all categories during October, 1979. Layoffs in the primary metals and food processing industries were responsible for the increase. Initial claims were up by 39.2 percent, continued claims by 18.2 percent, the number of checks by 19.6 percent, and the amount of payments by 20.7 percent. The average weekly payment was up slightly to $84.22.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program were up 35.9 percent and UCFE continued claims increased 29.7 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX) program, initial claims were up 17.1 percent and UCX continued claims increased 25.4 percent.

For the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, unemployment insurance activities followed the same trends as the statewide activities. Initial claims were up by 29.2 percent, continued claims by 18.5 percent, the number of checks by 18.4 percent, and the amount of payments by 19.9 percent. The average weekly payment increased slightly to $85.57.

CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS

Continued claims for State Unemployment Insurance increased from 26,650 in September, 1978, to 35,400 in August, 1979. Then in September, claims declined by 6,500 or 18.4 percent to 28,900. Over the month, males drawing unemployment insurance fell by 4,600. People drawing benefits for their first four weeks of unemployment diminished by 6,300. Meanwhile, claimants of 15 weeks or more duration grew by 1,100, accounting for 27.8 percent of all claimants as compared to 19.6 percent in August. Claimants from manufacturing industries decreased by 5,300 from August. In September, they represented 21.6 percent of the claimsload, compared with 32.6 percent in August. Partially responsible were the August model changeovers in the transportation equipment industry. Claimants from the construction industry have risen from 1,900 in September, 1978, to 2,800 a year later. The trade group had significantly higher claims in September, 1979, as compared with a year ago.

Claims for unemployment insurance in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area represented 61.9 percent of claims filed statewide in September. Over the month, claimants aged 35 to 54 decreased by 3,900, accounting for 68 percent of the monthly decline in claims. Male claims showed a substantial decrease of 4,300 during September, compared with a decline of 1,400 for females. The effect of the model changeovers in transportation equipment was obvious in August, when almost half of the claimants were drawing benefits for less than five weeks of unemployment. In September, the short-term claimants represented 32 percent of the total. Manufacturing accounted for 39.6 percent of the August claims but for 23.6 percent of those in September. Almost 90 percent of the drop in claims from August occurred among manufacturing claimants.

NEW PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

- Labor Market Information Review--2nd Quarter, 1979
- Zoned Employment and Unemployment Statistics--2nd Quarter, 1979
- Baltimore City Labor Force Indicators by Census Tract--2nd Quarter, 1979

STATE OF MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
OFFICE OF PROGRAM PLANNING AND EVALUATION
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
1100 NORTH EUTAW STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT - BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

OCTOBER 1979

AREA	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
	October	September**	October	September**	October	September**	October	September**
MARYLAND	2,105,215	2,108,699	1,988,973	1,993,088	116,242	115,611	5.5	5.5
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,064,672	1,061,661	999,604	996,269	65,068	65,392	6.1	6.2
BALTIMORE CITY	416,777	416,202	385,696	384,409	31,081	31,793	7.5	7.6
ANNE ARUNDEL	169,725	169,094	161,988	161,447	7,737	7,647	4.6	4.5
BALTIMORE*	319,402	318,244	299,872	298,871	19,530	19,373	6.1	6.1
CARROLL	41,299	41,140	39,150	39,019	2,149	2,121	5.2	5.2
HARFORD	67,888	67,428	64,693	64,477	3,195	2,951	4.7	4.4
HOWARD	49,582	49,551	48,206	48,045	1,376	1,506	2.8	3.0
D.C. AREA	725,432	725,680	696,358	695,740	29,074	29,940	4.0	4.1
CHARLES	34,872	34,895	33,490	33,460	1,382	1,435	4.0	4.1
MONTGOMERY*	316,597	316,759	305,483	305,212	11,114	11,547	3.5	3.6
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	373,962	374,025	357,384	357,067	16,578	16,958	4.4	4.5
WESTERN MARYLAND	143,418	142,254	133,527	133,259	9,891	8,995	6.9	6.3
ALLEGANY	32,793	32,100	29,744	29,515	3,049	2,585	9.3	8.1
FREDERICK*	46,346	46,162	44,064	44,029	2,282	2,133	4.9	4.6
GARRETT	11,518	11,505	10,367	10,559	1,151	946	10.0	8.2
WASHINGTON	52,761	52,487	49,352	49,156	3,409	3,331	6.5	6.3
SOUTHERN MARYLAND								
CALVERT	13,127	13,115	12,284	12,204	843	911	6.4	6.9
ST. MARY'S	15,805	15,958	14,545	14,793	1,260	1,165	8.0	7.3
EASTERN SHORE								
CAROLINE	9,705	9,939	9,069	9,352	636	587	6.6	5.9
CECIL	27,791	27,745	26,299	26,073	1,492	1,672	5.4	6.0
DORCHESTER	16,689	16,778	15,438	15,778	1,251	1,000	7.5	6.0
KENT	9,174	9,182	8,540	8,586	634	596	6.9	6.5
QUEEN ANNE'S	10,052	10,384	9,529	9,853	523	531	5.2	5.1
SOMERSET	8,516	8,738	7,446	7,740	1,070	998	12.6	11.4
TALBOT	15,934	16,439	15,382	15,937	552	502	3.5	3.1
WICOMICO	29,750	30,189	27,544	28,106	2,206	2,083	7.4	6.9
WORCESTER	15,149	20,637	13,408	19,397	1,741	1,240	11.5	6.0
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	97,072	96,092	89,463	89,230	7,609	6,862	7.8	7.1
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	745,270	743,417	699,732	697,398	45,538	46,019	6.1	6.2
BALANCE OF STATE*	206,564	213,999	192,974	201,279	13,590	12,720	6.6	5.9
UNITED STATES[2]	103,939,000	103,373,000	98,158,000	97,576,000	5,781,000	5,798,000	5.6	5.6

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

**Estimates for the state are revised.

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NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY—BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

OCTOBER, 1979

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	October 1979	September 1979	October 1978	October 1979	September 1979	October 1978
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1626.3	1628.5	1618.3	896.5	891.5	894.8
Manufacturing	248.6	248.8	246.9	167.0	167.0	166.9
Durable Goods	138.8	138.6	136.9	102.0	101.9	101.3
Lumber and wood products	5.3	5.4	5.2	3.2	3.2	2.9
Furniture and fixtures	3.4	3.4	3.9	2.5	2.5	3.1
Stone, clay and glass products	9.7	9.7	9.9	6.7	6.7	6.9
Primary metal industries	31.7	31.7	31.6	29.9	29.9	29.7
Blast furnace and basic steel products	22.3	22.4	22.6	22.0	22.1	22.2
Fabricated metal products	11.5	11.5	11.6	8.4	8.4	8.7
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.5
Machinery, except electrical	20.2	20.2	19.6	12.0	11.9	11.4
Electric and electronic equipment	29.9	29.7	28.1	21.2	21.2	20.0
Transportation equipment	20.1	19.9	20.4	15.3	15.1	15.9
Ship and boat building and repair	6.6	6.4	7.2	6.2	6.0	6.7
Instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing	7.0	7.1	6.6	3.0	3.0	2.7
Instruments and related products	3.0	3.0	3.0	*	*	*
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	4.0	4.1	3.6	2.2	2.2	2.0
Nondurable Goods	109.8	110.2	110.0	65.0	65.1	65.6
Food and kindred products	30.3	30.5	30.1	14.2	14.2	14.4
Meat products	7.6	7.7	6.9	*	*	*
Textile mill products	1.1	1.2	1.4	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	16.8	17.2	18.1	10.1	10.6	11.2
Paper and allied products	10.0	9.8	10.1	7.7	7.5	7.8
Paperboard containers and boxes	6.8	6.6	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.7
Printing and publishing	23.5	23.7	22.1	12.8	13.0	12.1
Newspapers	6.3	6.6	5.7	*	*	*
Commercial Printing	8.2	8.2	7.9	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	14.4	14.1	14.4	11.6	11.3	11.4
Petroleum and coal products	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.9
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	11.0	11.0	10.6	6.6	6.5	6.3
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.4	5.4	4.8	3.8	3.9	3.5
Leather and leather products	1.9	1.9	2.0	*	*	*
Nonmanufacturing	1377.7	1379.7	1371.4	729.5	724.5	727.9
Construction	107.5	108.6	110.8	52.7	54.0	53.7
Transportation and public utilities	87.9	86.8	87.6	62.1	61.3	60.4
Railroad transportation	9.8	9.8	9.7	6.6	6.5	6.5
Transportation, except railroads	43.6	42.5	44.9	31.4	30.7	31.1
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	34.5	34.5	33.0	24.1	24.1	22.8
Wholesale and retail trade	382.1	385.6	381.7	193.7	190.8	196.2
Wholesale trade	81.9	81.2	80.8	51.0	50.7	51.7
Retail trade	300.2	304.4	300.9	142.7	140.1	144.5
General merchandise stores	44.5	44.1	49.0	20.3	19.9	22.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	89.6	90.7	86.4	54.1	54.6	52.2
Banking	22.9	22.9	22.0	13.3	13.3	12.8
Credit agencies, except banks	11.0	11.0	10.9	*	*	*
Insurance carriers	19.4	19.5	19.3	14.4	14.4	14.1
Services and mining	334.3	337.7	322.8	177.8	177.0	172.0
Total government	376.3	370.3	382.1	189.1	186.8	193.4
Total federal government	129.1	129.4	130.5	47.3	47.2	47.6
Total state and local government	247.2	240.9	251.6	141.8	139.6	145.8
Total state government	83.7	81.1	81.7	48.5	48.1	48.1
Total local government	163.5	159.8	169.9	93.3	91.5	97.7

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of almost 3,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1978.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

OCTOBER 1979

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	October 1979	September 1979	October 1978	October 1979	September 1979	October 1978	October 1979	September 1979	October 1978
Manufacturing	$291.93	$290.24	$267.30	40.1	40.2	40.5	$ 7.28	$ 7.22	$6.60
DURABLE GOODS	330.48	329.65	305.95	40.8	40.9	41.4	8.10	8.06	7.39
Lumber and wood products	209.22	208.68	191.09	39.7	39.9	40.4	5.27	5.23	4.73
Furniture and fixtures	204.88	198.00	181.25	37.8	37.5	40.1	5.42	5.28	4.52
Stone, clay and glass products	321.06	322.48	307.16	42.3	42.6	42.9	7.59	7.57	7.16
Primary metal industries	443.72	447.72	394.96	41.9	42.0	41.4	10.59	10.66	9.54
Fabricated metal products	276.48	270.95	256.85	40.9	40.2	40.9	6.76	6.74	6.28
Machinery, except electrical	339.46	333.56	*	41.6	41.8	*	8.16	7.98	*
Electric and electronic equipment	244.62	244.62	233.23	40.3	40.3	41.5	6.07	6.07	5.62
Transportation equipment	355.81	353.53	*	39.1	39.5	*	9.10	8.95	*
Instruments and misc. mfg.	215.59	213.99	203.38	40.6	40.3	39.8	5.31	5.31	5.11
NONDURABLE GOODS	242.42	239.51	221.76	39.1	39.2	39.6	6.20	6.11	5.60
Food and kindred products	240.20	239.79	212.37	39.9	40.3	39.4	6.02	5.95	5.39
Textile mill products	153.78	146.37	153.00	37.6	36.5	37.5	4.09	4.01	4.08
Apparel and other textile products	162.51	163.40	152.44	35.1	35.6	35.7	4.63	4.59	4.27
Paper and allied products	243.97	228.49	217.54	39.8	39.6	41.2	6.13	5.77	5.28
Printing and publishing	287.25	287.65	282.80	38.3	38.2	40.0	7.50	7.53	7.07
Chemicals and allied products	318.86	318.63	285.95	42.8	43.0	42.3	7.45	7.41	6.76
Leather and leather products	153.87	150.40	148.61	37.9	37.6	38.7	4.06	4.00	3.84

Covers an estimated 173,000 production workers. *Break in series January 1979. Data not comparable with previous years.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	October 1979	September 1979	October 1978	October 1979	September 1979	October 1978	October 1979	September 1979	October 1978
MANUFACTURING	$310.59	$308.20	$286.71	40.6	40.5	40.9	$ 7.65	$ 7.61	$7.01
DURABLE GOODS	348.53	346.04	324.12	41.1	41.0	41.5	8.48	8.44	7.81
Stone, clay and glass products	315.18	315.40	309.60	41.2	41.5	43.0	7.65	7.60	7.20
Primary metal industries	446.55	450.24	396.61	41.9	42.0	41.4	10.66	10.72	9.58
Fabricated metal products	288.27	281.26	267.52	41.9	41.0	41.8	6.88	6.86	6.40
Machinery, except electrical	312.31	297.79	293.70	42.9	42.3	41.6	7.28	7.04	7.06
Electric and electronic equipment	269.12	266.24	265.02	40.9	40.4	42.2	6.58	6.59	6.28
Transportation equipment	362.32	357.74	355.78	38.3	38.8	40.8	9.46	9.22	8.72
Instruments and misc. mfg.	222.50	220.04	209.51	40.9	40.3	41.0	5.44	5.46	5.11
NONDURABLE GOODS	247.90	245.52	226.63	39.6	39.6	39.9	6.26	6.20	5.68
Food and kindred products	296.10	291.75	265.15	42.0	41.5	41.3	7.05	7.03	6.42
Textile mill products	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Apparel and other textile products	168.50	167.68	162.17	34.6	35.3	35.8	4.87	4.75	4.53
Paper and allied products	207.03	207.60	194.52	40.2	40.0	41.3	5.15	5.19	4.71
Printing and publishing	275.27	274.90	265.59	37.3	37.3	39.0	7.38	7.37	6.81
Chemicals and allied products	344.96	341.44	299.48	44.0	44.0	42.6	7.84	7.76	7.03

Covers an estimated 114,900 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

**Not published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
(per 1,000 employees)

SEPTEMBER 1979

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	9/79	8/79	9/78	9/79	8/79	9/78	9/79	8/79	9/78	9/79	8/79	9/78	9/79	8/79	9/78	9/79	8/79	9/78
MANUFACTURING	30	52	39	22	23	23	6	28	14	32	57	33	16	21	17	8	26	9
DURABLE GOODS	27	62	43	18	21	21	7	40	21	29	69	24	13	19	12	8	42	6
Stone, clay and glass products	18	26	24	16	23	22	*	2	*	33	34	23	18	15	12	4	7	1
Primary metal industries	8	8	12	7	7	8	1	*	4	20	15	7	5	4	4	8	5	*
Fabricated metal products	36	50	30	27	30	23	9	19	6	40	48	44	14	26	25	16	13	11
Machinery, except electrical	21	18	**	18	15	**	*	1	**	22	40	**	13	28	**	2	6	**
Electric and electronic equipment	26	20	21	19	17	16	2	1	1	29	32	19	14	20	11	2	2	1
Transportation equipment	38	318	**	13	21	**	24	295	**	34	336	**	9	15	**	18	309	**
NONDURABLE GOODS	33	40	34	26	26	27	6	13	6	36	39	44	20	23	23	9	7	12
Food and kindred products	46	54	40	34	39	32	12	14	7	53	51	66	28	31	32	15	13	25
Textiles and apparel	33	45	35	26	27	21	5	16	9	48	43	43	22	24	23	18	10	13
Paper and allied products	19	20	24	17	15	22	1	5	*	14	18	24	6	10	14	1	*	1
Printing and publishing	24	18	33	21	15	25	2	2	7	24	27	28	16	18	15	4	2	5
Chemicals and allied products	28	32	22	19	21	16	8	10	5	27	33	31	14	13	17	4	11	4
Petroleum and coal products	10	8	9	8	6	8	1	2	*	11	11	15	5	8	5	1	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	32	35	45	28	30	40	2	5	2	26	44	44	17	30	29	2	3	4

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	9/79	8/79	9/78	9/79	8/79	9/78	9/79	8/79	9/78	9/79	8/79	9/78	9/79	8/79	9/78	9/79	8/79	9/78
MANUFACTURING	27	58	40	18	20	19	7	36	19	28	61	29	13	17	13	7	35	9
DURABLE GOODS	27	73	46	17	18	17	8	53	27	29	79	23	11	15	9	9	55	8
Stone, clay and glass products	18	26	19	15	24	18	*	1	*	35	33	21	20	13	10	4	9	1
Primary metal industries	6	6	12	5	5	8	1	*	4	20	15	7	4	3	3	9	6	*
Fabricated metal products	43	39	28	26	25	20	11	12	7	42	39	40	11	23	15	16	7	17
Machinery, except electrical	28	26	25	25	22	21	*	*	1	26	33	20	17	23	14	*	2	*
Electric and electronic equipment	23	15	14	16	12	9	*	*	1	21	25	14	9	16	7	*	1	1
Transportation equipment	47	447	180	14	26	23	31	418	155	42	471	55	10	20	9	24	435	37
NONDURABLE GOODS	26	34	31	20	22	23	4	11	6	27	33	39	16	20	20	5	6	11
Food and kindred products	27	44	30	17	28	20	9	15	9	33	38	53	18	23	19	7	8	28
Textiles and apparel	29	48	27	24	21	14	2	26	9	35	35	38	21	21	19	8	9	13
Paper and allied products	22	23	26	20	16	26	2	7	*	13	20	26	3	12	16	2	*	1
Printing and publishing	17	17	29	16	15	23	1	2	6	21	23	27	13	15	17	3	2	4
Chemicals and allied products	23	32	23	16	21	16	8	11	5	27	34	32	8	14	18	4	11	3
Petroleum and coal products	13	11	10	11	8	10	2	3	*	14	14	17	6	11	6	2	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	41	41	68	36	36	61	4	4	3	29	55	58	21	44	42	3	1	2

*Less than 0.5 **Break in series. Data are not comparable with preceding year.

NOTE: Turnover rates are based on data for the entire month; whereas, data on payroll employment relate to a one week period including the 12th of month. Therefore, month-to-month changes as indicated by the two tables are not entirely comparable.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

OCTOBER, 1979

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	October 1979	September 1979	October 1978	October 1979	September 1979	October 1978
Total Initial Claims	21,857	15,700	18,593	12,577	9,731	11,281
Total Continued Claims	123,816	104,711	97,015	73,410	61,960	60,584
Total Number of Payments	106,733	89,214	77,705	64,099	54,149	46,100
Total Amount of Payments	$8,989,420	$7,450,354	$5,988,218	$5,484,978	$4,574,924	$3,575,781
Average Weekly Payment	$84.22	$83.51	$77.06	$85.57	$84.49	$77.57

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	October, 1979	September, 1979	October, 1978
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	500	368	531
Total continued claims	2,299	1,772	2,103
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	452	386	440
Total Continued claims	3,030	2,416	2,344

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
SEPTEMBER, 1979

CHARACTERISTICS	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	September 1979	August 1979	September 1978	September 1979	August 1979	September 1978
Total	28,946	35,429	26,650	17,922	23,665	17,370
Age						
Under 25	4,035	4,415	4,312	2,777	2,983	3,114
25 - 34	4,291	5,386	3,560	2,563	3,513	2,136
35 - 44	4,995	7,042	4,663	2,969	4,883	2,728
45 - 54	9,307	11,479	8,549	5,703	7,712	5,661
55 - 64	6,276	7,020	5,390	3,866	4,508	3,577
65 and over	43	88	25	43	66	26
Information not available	--	--	150	--	--	129
Race and sex						
White males	11,762	14,657	11,482	7,925	10,518	7,565
White females	6,724	8,101	8,173	2,948	3,933	5,096
Nonwhite males	5,038	6,777	3,811	3,119	4,839	2,625
Nonwhite females	5,422	5,894	3,184	3,930	4,375	2,084
Duration of unemployment						
1 - 2 weeks	6,191	8,763	5,490	4,059	6,342	3,294
3 - 4 weeks	3,330	7,020	3,134	1,709	5,104	1,981
5 - 14 weeks	11,378	12,715	11,934	7,006	7,667	8,363
15 weeks or over	8,047	6,931	6,092	5,148	4,552	3,731
Industry Attachment						
Manufacturing	6,255	11,545	5,039	4,229	9,369	3,834
Mining	43	110	526	--	--	386
Contract construction	2,839	2,803	1,880	1,987	1,922	1,107
Public utilities	1,302	1,832	1,203	1,004	1,127	669
Wholesale and retail trade	6,041	6,225	4,563	3,525	3,889	3,242
Finance, insurance and real estate	918	1,015	1,028	513	575	643
Services	5,145	5,320	4,864	2,926	2,983	3,191
Other	2,946	3,046	2,607	1,858	2,143	1,956
Information not available	3,458	3,532	4,939	1,880	1,657	2,342

NOTE: The numbers are derived from a sample and may not add due to rounding. The estimates are based on continued claims filed during the week including the 12th.

STATE OF MARYLAND
FEMALES AND PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[2] BY INDUSTRY — BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JUNE AND SEPTEMBER, 1979

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT		FEMALE WORKERS		PRODUCTION WORKERS	
	September	June	September	June	September	June
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1628.5	1652.0	663.3	668.3	--	--
Manufacturing	248.8	249.2	76.3	76.1	172.9	173.3
Durable Goods	138.6	138.8	32.5	31.2	96.3	96.7
Lumber and wood products	5.4	5.6	0.7	0.6	4.2	4.5
Furniture and fixtures	3.4	3.4	1.1	1.1	2.6	2.6
Stone, clay and glass products	9.7	9.9	1.5	1.5	7.5	7.7
Primary metal industries	31.7	32.3	4.8	4.5	24.3	24.9
Blast furnace & basic steel products	22.4	23.1	1.9	1.7	17.3	17.2
Fabricated metal products	11.5	11.6	2.4	2.4	8.1	8.2
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.5	2.7	0.4	0.4	2.1	2.2
Machinery except electrical	20.2	20.3	3.7	3.5	14.0	14.1
Electric and electronic equipment	29.7	29.5	12.7	12.3	15.1	14.9
Transportation equipment	19.9	19.3	2.5	2.4	15.0	14.5
Instruments and misc. manufacturing	7.1	6.9	3.1	2.9	5.4	5.3
Nondurable Goods	110.2	110.4	43.8	44.9	76.6	76.6
Food and kindred products	30.5	30.3	10.6	10.4	19.6	19.0
Textile mill products	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.1
Apparel and other textile products	17.2	17.4	14.4	14.6	14.9	14.9
Paper and allied products	9.8	10.3	2.8	3.0	7.9	8.2
Printing and publishing	23.7	23.2	8.1	8.0	14.5	14.5
Chemicals and allied products	14.1	14.2	3.1	3.1	8.5	8.7
Petroleum and coal products	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.6
Rubber and misc. plastic products	11.0	10.9	2.9	3.8	8.0	7.9
Leather and leather products	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.7
Nonmanufacturing	1379.7	1402.8	587.0	592.2	--	--
Contract construction	108.6	109.4	8.9	9.5	--	--
Transportation and public utilities	86.8	88.3	19.9	19.9	--	--
Railroad transportation	9.8	9.7	2.3	2.3	--	--
Transportation except railroads	42.5	44.6	4.9	5.5	--	--
Communications, electric, gas and sanitary services	34.5	34.0	12.7	12.1	--	--
Wholesale and retail trade	385.6	387.6	162.3	163.4	--	--
Wholesale trade	81.2	81.5	18.8	19.5	--	--
Retail trade	304.4	306.1	143.5	143.9	--	--
Retail general merchandise	44.1	43.4	31.9	31.1	--	--
Finance, insurance and real estate	90.7	91.2	49.5	49.0	--	--
Services and mining	337.7	336.3	178.0	181.1	--	--
Total government	370.3	390.0	168.4	169.3	--	--
Total federal government	129.4	131.0	54.0	44.7	--	--
Total state and local government	240.9	259.0	114.4	124.6	--	--

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[1] Production Workers: Include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in production operations. Excludes nonplant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc.

[2] The estimate is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on monthly survey of a sample of 3,000 employers.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY — BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
OCTOBER 1979

(in thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	October 1979	September 1979	October 1978
Nonagricultural Payroll Employment	471.6	471.5	468.3
Manufacturing	21.8	22.1	21.0
Durable Goods	10.6	10.7	10.5
Stone, clay and glass products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Electric and electronic equipment	4.7	4.7	4.6
Other	4.7	4.8	4.7
Nondurable Goods	11.2	11.4	10.5
Food and kindred products	3.0	3.2	2.8
Printing and publishing	6.5	6.4	5.9
Other	1.7	1.8	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	449.8	449.4	447.3
Contract construction	35.2	35.9	39.5
Transportation and public utilities	12.0	12.3	11.5
Wholesale and retail trade	120.0	119.6	119.7
General merchandise stores	17.3	17.2	18.9
Apparel and accessory stores	5.7	5.6	6.4
Other	97.0	96.8	94.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	27.4	28.1	25.9
Banking	6.4	6.4	6.1
Credit agencies except banks	3.0	3.0	3.1
Other	18.0	18.7	16.7
Services and mining	109.6	110.6	105.3
Total government	145.6	142.9	145.4
Total federal government	69.7	69.6	69.7
Total state and local government	75.9	73.3	75.7

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1978.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
1100 NORTH EUTAW STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

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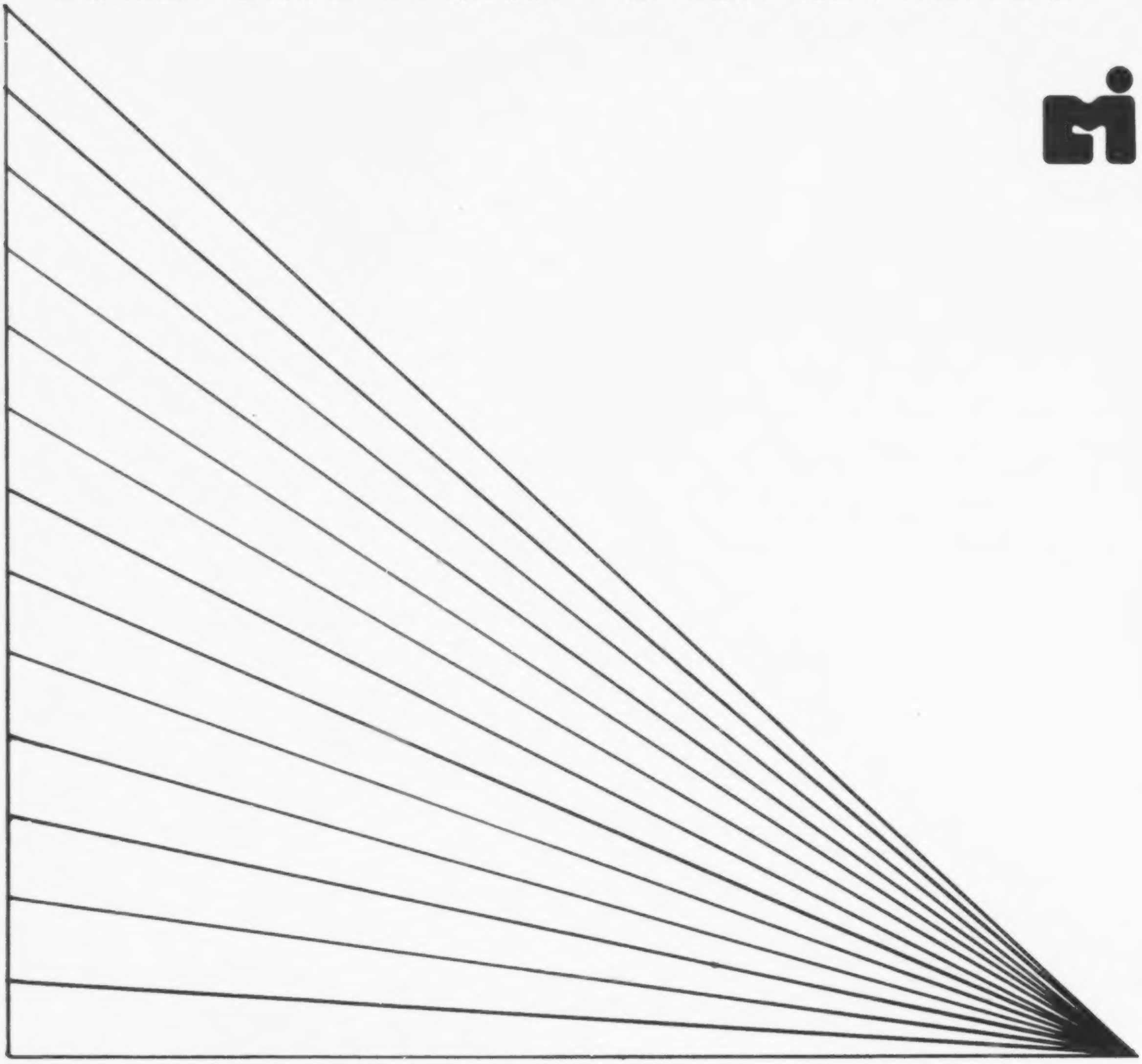
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

Department of Human Resources

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

Volume 25, Number 11

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

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PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
OFFICE OF PROGRAM PLANNING AND EVALUATION
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor
1100 North Eutaw Street - Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Phone: 383-5000

Geraldine Aronin
Asst. Secretary for Program Planning and Evaluation

DHR
Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

BILL B. BENTON
Deputy Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET
DIMENSIONS

November, 1979

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland seems to be following somewhat normal seasonal labor market patterns in exhibiting a slightly elevated unemployment rate for November. The state's November unemployment rate of 5.7 percent is the highest statewide rate since August, 1979 and represents a steady increase from the 5.5 percent September rate and the 5.6 percent October rate. Maryland's unemployment rate, the highest November rate since 1976, caused the state to lose its edge over the national rate for the first time since August, as the United States maintained an unemployment rate of 5.6 percent for the third straight month in a row.

Following seasonal labor market cycles, the number of unemployed persons rose between October and November with this year's increase of 2,800 persons overshadowing October's increase of only 631 persons, and pushing the total number of unemployed Marylanders to 120,103 persons. Meanwhile, employment losses of 4,235 were registered in Western Maryland and the Eastern Shore, but this was more than offset by employment gains of 6,800 in the Baltimore SMSA and Prince George's and Montgomery Counties. The total statewide labor force expanded, partially as a result of holiday-related job seekers, to 2,111,732 persons. The sizable influx into the labor force was one of the major contributors to the increase in the number of unemployed and the subsequent elevation of the unemployment rate.

Although Maryland's November unemployment rate of 5.7 percent is higher than last year's November rate of 5.0 percent, it appears that Maryland is faring moderately well against the threats of extremely high unemployment predicted to have set in by now. To illustrate, in November a year ago, only Howard County saw a reduction in its unemployment rate. However, this year Baltimore City joined six counties--St. Mary's, Cecil, Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties--in experiencing reduced unemployment rates, a phenomenon similar to the one seen last month. For the most part, the 17 other Maryland counties followed November's statewide pattern of slightly higher unemployment rates. However, two Eastern Shore areas, Dorchester and Worcester Counties, experienced phenomenal rate increases in November. Specifically, Dorchester County's October rate of 7.6 percent jumped 7.2 percentage points up to 14.8 percent for November. However, even more astounding was the Worcester County increase of 14.3 percentage points, which pushed that county's unemployment rate from 11.6 percent to 25.9 percent in just one month. It should be noted that disproportionately high unemployment rates are commonplace in several Eastern Shore areas at this time of the year due partially to the area's heavy reliance on seasonal tourist, agricultural, and food processing activities. However, several unexpected food related developments, such as sizable poultry processing layoffs and shutdowns, combined to give Worcester County one of the highest unemployment rates it has ever had, even surpassing the 24.8 percent rate seen in that county in February of 1975. In contrast, once again, the lowest statewide unemployment rates continued to be maintained by Howard County at 2.9 percent, Montgomery County at 3.4 percent, and Talbot County at 4.0 percent.

As Maryland continues to resist the transition to winter, this general reluctance to buckle under and conform to normal patterns was indicative of the labor market activity in the Baltimore SMSA between October and November, 1979. Although unemployment on the state level edged upward over the month from 5.6 to 5.7 percent, the unemployment picture in the BMA contradicted the pattern of previous years as evidenced by the declining unemployment rate. The unemployment rate in the BMA dipped by 0.2 percentage points between October and November - a reduction which served to lower the unemployment rate to 6.0 percent in

November. In numbers, this represents a decrease of 2,315, from a total of 65,884 to 63,569 unemployed in November.

While overall employment in the state increased by 2,568 persons, employment growth in the BMA tended to be much more pronounced. In November, 1979, employment in the BMA grew by 3,978 persons, bringing the employment level up to 1,002,997 persons. Aided by this increase, the labor force showed an increase of 1,663 persons. The increase in labor force within the BMA can, for the most part, be attributed to employment gains in the nonmanufacturing sector. Employment opportunities in transportation (motor freight/warehousing), finance, insurance and real estate, and state government rose moderately; however, the bulk of employment expansion within the area occurred in retail trade and local government.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Nonagricultural payroll employment in Maryland, up 6,700 jobs since October, registered 1,632,800, for a gain of 9,300 over November, 1978. Nonmanufacturing accounted for most of the growth, with holiday buying bringing a seasonal boost of 3,000 to retail trade. State and local government employment continued to gain (+5,300), with local schools accounting for 4,200 additional jobs. More business in trucking contributed to an increase of 400 jobs in transportation industries. Seasonal decline brought losses of 2,400 in the services/mining sector, where business services lost 1,400 jobs due to end-of-year slowdowns and amusement/recreation services along with hotels/other lodgings took seasonal setbacks. Construction, relatively unchanged as compared to a loss of - 1,100 at this time last year, has delayed its usual fall decline because of the unseasonably mild weather.

Manufacturing employment, with a pattern of slight gains and losses, receded by 300 jobs over the month . A gain of 200 in durable goods, brought about by more business in transportation equipment, was offset by a drop of 500 in nondurables due to less business in the food processing industry of meat products and seasonal declines in preserved fruits and vegetables.

Employment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area grew to 903,100 jobs, for a one-month gain of 5,300. Over the year, the area's employment has advanced by 2,800 jobs. Following statewide trends, Baltimore's nonmanufacturing industries provided 96 percent of the month's expansion. A holiday rise in retail trade (+1,600), more business in transportation equipment (+600), and continued fall hiring at local educational institutions (+2,800) accounted for most of the area's growth. The loss in services (-800) was minimal when compared to the statewide decline (-2,400), due to the year-round nature of the area's amusement and recreation industries. Manufacturing employment displayed modest growth in durable goods (+400), offset by slight losses in nondurables (-200).

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Average hourly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries, at $7.34 in November, were up 4 cents over the month and 66 cents over the previous November. The average workweek rose by 0.3 hours to 40.2 hours. Weekly earnings also were up by $3.80 to average $295.07, representing a yearly gain of 9.1 percent. Pay raises, layoff of lower paid workers, more overtime work, and incentive pay contributed to higher average hourly earnings in the industries of primary metals (+16 cents), instruments/miscellaneous manufacturing (+16 cents), apparel/textile products (+12 cents), food/kindred products (+10 cents), and printing/publishing (+10 cents). The Baltimore area's hourly earnings went up 5 cents to average $7.72. Average weekly hours lengthened by 0.4 hours to 40.8 hours. Average weekly earnings, gaining $5.11 over October, amounted to $314.98, showing an 8.8 percent rise over November, 1978.

LABOR TURNOVER

Labor turnover rates in Maryland's manufacturing industries showed little change from September to October; however, separation rates were noticeably higher than in the previous October, climbing from 26 to 33 per 1,000. Labor separations now surpass labor accessions, which occurred at a rate of 30 per 1,000 during October, 1979. The accession rate was unchanged from September. New hires receded from 22 to 21 per 1,000, while recalls inched up from 6 to 7 per 1,000. The largest monthly change in new hire rates was noticed in food/kindred products, with new hires falling from 34 to 24 per 1,000. Over the year, new hiring had diminished in rubber/plastic products, while accelerating in fabricated metal products. Recalls increased during October in textiles and apparel.

Separation rates advanced slightly during October from 32 to 33 per 1,000. Quits dropped from 16 to 12 per 1,000, but layoffs rose from 8 to 12 per 1,000. Over the month, quits decelerated in food/kindred products. From October, 1978, the quit rate dropped in rubber/plastic products. Layoffs increased during October in stone/clay/glass products and textiles/apparel, also rising from rates the previous October. Labor turnover proceeded at a slower rate in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area than statewide during October. Both the labor accession rate (27 per 1,000) and labor separation rate (28 per 1,000) were unchanged from their September levels.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that nationwide the Consumer Price Index rose by 0.9 percent in November, to an index of 227.5 for all items. This indicates an annual inflation rate of 11.2 percent, compared to the rate of 10.7 percent for October. The CPI for food and beverages, down 3.9 percent from the previous month, was 223.1 nationally. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the CPI for all items advanced by 1.0 percent from September to 227.2, for a yearly inflation rate of 6.1 percent. This was considerably less than the inflation rate of 10.6 percent shown in September. Food and beverages, at an index of 233.5, represented a decline of 0.1 percent over two months. The high cost of fuel and housing continued to boost inflation, while food prices provided a moderating influence.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed during November, 1979, increased 16.1 percent as a result of layoffs in the food processing, primary metals, machinery except electrical, and transportation equipment industries. Some of these layoffs occurred at the end of the month. Consequently, the number of continued claims filed in November declined 3.2 percent from the previous month. The number of checks was up 2.5 percent and the amount of payments was up 2.4 percent. The average weekly payment decreased slightly to $84.16.

Initial claims filed for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) programs were down 37.2 percent and UCFE continued claims declined 7.8 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX) program, initial claims were down 23.0 percent and UCX continued claims were down 9.6 percent.

For the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, initial claims were up 18.3 percent, continued claims were down 8.9 percent, the number of checks was down 4.1 percent, and the amount of payments was down 4.0 percent. The average weekly payment increased slightly to $85.68.

CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS

A minor increase was noted in continued claims for the State Unemployment Insurance during October, as they rose by 600 to total 29,534. The age distribution of claimants had changed only slightly, as claimants aged 55 to 64 increased by 600 and those aged 25 to 34 decreased by 600. By race and sex, white males exhibited the largest change, with claims climbing by 600. Approximately 42 percent of the continued claims in October were filed by white males. New claims increased during the month, while claims of longer duration subsided. Claims of 1 to 4 weeks represented 38.7 percent of the month's claims, compared to 32.9 percent in September.

Long-term claims of 15 weeks or over fell by 600 from the previous month. Little change in claimants' industry attachments were noted. Claimants from manufacturing increased by 300 over the month and those from public utilities decreased by 300. Compared to October, 1978, claims were higher by 6,212 or 26.6 percent. Sixty percent of the month's claims were filed in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area. The area's claims had decreased from September by 150, though they were high by 3,100 than a year ago.

NEW PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

- Labor Market Information Review -- 3rd Quarter, 1979
- Tables with nonagricultural payroll employment by major industry groups for January 1978-November 1979: Western Maryland, Balance of State area, Baltimore City, and individual counties.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY—BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

NOVEMBER, 1979

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	November 1979	October 1979	November 1978	November 1979	October 1979	November 1978
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1632.8	1626.1	1623.5	903.1	897.8	900.3
Manufacturing	247.5	247.8	246.6	166.6	166.4	166.9
Durable Goods	138.8	138.6	136.8	102.4	102.0	101.4
Lumber and wood products	5.2	5.3	5.3	3.3	3.2	3.0
Furniture and fixtures	3.5	3.4	3.9	2.6	2.5	3.1
Stone, clay and glass products	9.6	9.7	9.8	6.6	6.7	6.9
Primary metal industries	31.8	31.7	31.4	30.0	29.9	29.7
Blast furnace and basic steel products	22.3	22.3	22.4	22.1	22.0	22.2
Fabricated metal products	11.5	11.4	11.9	8.4	8.3	8.8
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.5	2.4	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.6
Machinery, except electrical	20.3	20.2	19.7	12.1	12.0	11.5
Electric and electronic equipment	29.8	29.9	27.9	21.1	21.1	19.9
Transportation equipment	20.2	20.0	20.3	15.4	15.3	15.7
Ship and boat building and repair	6.7	6.6	6.9	6.2	6.2	6.4
Instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing	6.9	7.0	6.6	2.9	3.0	2.8
Instruments and related products	3.1	3.1	3.0	*	*	*
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3.8	3.9	3.7	2.1	2.2	2.0
Nondurable Goods	108.7	109.2	109.8	64.2	64.4	65.5
Food and kindred products	29.7	30.2	30.0	14.1	14.2	14.4
Meat products	7.3	7.6	6.9	*	*	*
Textile mill products	1.2	1.1	1.4	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	16.9	16.8	17.9	10.2	10.1	11.1
Paper and allied products	9.9	10.0	10.2	7.6	7.7	7.9
Paperboard containers and boxes	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.7
Printing and publishing	23.5	23.5	22.3	12.7	12.7	12.1
Newspapers	6.2	6.3	5.8	*	*	*
Commercial Printing	8.1	8.2	7.9	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	13.8	13.8	14.3	11.1	11.0	11.4
Petroleum and coal products	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.9
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	11.0	11.1	10.5	6.5	6.6	6.2
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.3	5.4	4.8	3.8	3.8	3.5
Leather and leather products	1.9	1.9	2.0	*	*	*
Nonmanufacturing	1385.3	1378.3	1376.9	736.5	731.4	733.4
Construction	106.7	106.8	109.7	52.8	52.8	53.1
Transportation and public utilities	88.5	88.1	87.7	62.9	62.4	60.5
Railroad transportation	9.6	9.6	9.7	6.4	6.5	6.5
Transportation, except railroads	44.4	44.0	44.8	32.4	31.8	31.2
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	34.5	34.5	33.2	24.1	24.1	22.8
Wholesale and retail trade	386.5	383.2	386.9	196.4	194.9	199.3
Wholesale trade	82.5	82.2	81.2	51.3	51.4	51.9
Retail trade	304.0	301.0	305.7	145.1	143.5	147.4
General merchandise stores	46.9	45.1	51.4	21.0	20.4	24.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	89.9	89.7	86.6	54.2	54.1	52.3
Banking	23.0	22.9	22.1	13.4	13.3	12.9
Credit agencies, except banks	11.0	11.0	11.0	*	*	*
Insurance carriers	19.5	19.4	19.3	14.4	14.3	14.2
Services and mining	334.1	336.5	321.4	178.0	178.8	173.6
Total government	379.6	374.0	384.6	192.2	188.4	194.6
Total federal government	129.2	128.9	129.8	47.1	47.0	47.2
Total state and local government	250.4	245.1	254.8	145.1	141.4	147.4
Total state government	84.3	83.9	82.1	49.1	48.6	48.3
Total local government	166.1	161.2	172.7	96.0	92.8	99.2

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[1] **The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of almost 3,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1978.**

[2] **Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.**

***Estimate is too small to be published.**

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

NOVEMBER 1979

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	November 1979	October 1979	November 1978	November 1979	October 1979	November 1978	November 1979	October 1979	November 1978
Manufacturing	$ 295.07	$291.27	$ 270.54	40.2	39.9	40.5	$ 7.34	$ 7.30	$ 6.68
DURABLE GOODS	334.97	330.08	310.01	41.0	40.7	41.5	8.17	8.11	7.47
Lumber and wood products	213.96	208.80	186.59	40.6	40.0	39.7	5.27	5.22	4.70
Furniture and fixtures	205.88	206.77	181.20	38.7	37.8	40.0	5.32	5.47	4.53
Stone, clay and glass products	326.80	316.35	300.12	43.0	41.9	41.8	7.60	7.55	7.18
Primary metal industries	456.88	444.78	401.72	42.5	42.0	41.5	10.75	10.59	9.68
Fabricated metal products	278.12	278.10	263.45	40.9	41.2	41.1	6.80	6.75	6.41
Machinery, except electrical	328.85	334.56	*	40.8	40.9	*	8.06	8.18	*
Electric and electronic equipment	243.20	244.21	235.61	40.0	40.1	41.7	6.08	6.09	5.65
Transportation equipment	363.53	356.72	*	39.6	39.2	*	9.18	9.10	*
Instruments and misc. mfg.	223.18	214.52	208.06	40.8	40.4	40.4	5.47	5.31	5.15
NONDURABLE GOODS	243.59	241.34	223.40	39.1	38.8	39.4	6.23	6.22	5.67
Food and kindred products	241.96	238.00	215.83	39.6	39.6	39.1	6.11	6.01	5.52
Textile mill products	153.58	153.78	162.11	38.3	37.6	37.7	4.01	4.09	4.30
Apparel and other textile products	167.90	159.50	149.81	35.2	34.3	35.5	4.77	4.65	4.22
Paper and allied products	239.90	243.97	218.59	40.8	39.8	41.4	5.88	6.13	5.28
Printing and publishing	290.70	287.66	284.53	38.0	38.1	39.3	7.65	7.55	7.24
Chemicals and allied products	323.47	325.08	290.79	42.9	43.0	42.7	7.54	7.56	6.81
Leather and leather products	150.29	154.28	149.77	37.2	38.0	38.8	4.04	4.06	3.86

Covers an estimated 171,700 production workers. *Break in series January 1979. Data not comparable with previous years.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	November 1979	October 1979	November 1978	November 1979	October 1979	November 1978	November 1979	October 1979	November 1978
MANUFACTURING	$ 314.98	$309.87	$ 289.57	40.8	40.4	40.9	$ 7.72	$ 7.67	$ 7.08
DURABLE GOODS	353.14	347.68	326.65	41.4	41.0	41.4	8.53	8.48	7.89
Stone, clay and glass products	324.36	310.49	301.29	42.4	40.8	41.5	7.65	7.61	7.26
Primary metal industries	458.11	446.65	403.10	42.3	41.9	41.6	10.83	10.66	9.69
Fabricated metal products	282.08	289.65	276.60	41.0	42.1	42.1	6.88	6.88	6.57
Machinery, except electrical	312.56	310.98	294.82	42.7	42.6	41.7	7.32	7.30	7.07
Electric and electronic equipment	265.72	264.94	265.44	40.2	39.9	42.2	6.61	6.64	6.29
Transportation equipment	367.05	364.21	360.26	38.8	38.5	40.8	9.46	9.46	8.83
Instruments and misc. mfg.	231.57	219.51	212.27	41.8	40.5	40.9	5.54	5.42	5.19
NONDURABLE GOODS	251.54	248.69	229.60	39.8	39.6	40.0	6.32	6.28	5.74
Food and kindred products	297.36	296.52	270.17	42.0	42.0	41.5	7.08	7.06	6.51
Textile mill products	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Apparel and other textile products	175.65	168.90	165.34	35.2	34.4	36.1	4.99	4.91	4.58
Paper and allied products	214.84	207.03	195.41	41.0	40.2	41.4	5.24	5.15	4.72
Printing and publishing	278.21	275.28	260.99	36.8	37.0	38.1	7.56	7.44	6.85
Chemicals and allied products	346.46	354.40	305.58	43.8	44.3	43.1	7.91	8.00	7.09

Covers an estimated 114,300 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

**Not published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

(per 1,000 employees)

OCTOBER, 1979

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	10/79	9/79	10/78	10/79	9/79	10/78	10/79	9/79	10/78	10/79	9/79	10/78	10/79	9/79	10/78	10/79	9/79	10/78
MANUFACTURING	30	30	29	21	22	20	7	6	6	33	32	26	12	16	13	12	8	7
DURABLE GOODS	28	27	26	18	18	17	6	7	5	28	29	21	10	13	9	10	8	5
Stone, clay and glass products	24	18	26	20	16	19	*	*	6	36	33	26	14	18	15	14	4	3
Primary metal industries	11	8	7	7	7	4	3	1	2	13	20	5	3	5	2	6	8	*
Fabricated metal products	52	36	30	31	27	20	18	9	6	49	40	43	16	14	15	24	16	19
Machinery, except electrical	20	21	**	17	18	**	*	*	**	18	22	**	8	13	**	4	2	**
Electric and electronic equipment	23	26	21	18	19	15	1	2	1	23	29	16	10	14	7	6	2	3
Transportation equipment	38	38	**	14	13	**	23	24	**	29	34	**	8	9	**	10	18	**
NONDURABLE GOODS	32	33	31	24	26	24	7	6	7	38	36	32	15	20	10	15	9	8
Food and kindred products	34	46	36	24	34	23	9	12	11	48	53	41	17	28	19	22	15	15
Textiles and apparel	53	33	37	30	26	28	22	5	9	61	48	37	21	22	24	33	18	5
Paper and allied products	12	19	21	11	17	20	1	1	*	20	14	23	6	6	11	8	1	3
Printing and publishing	23	24	26	22	21	19	1	2	6	25	24	21	14	16	11	6	4	7
Chemicals and allied products	28	28	20	22	19	14	5	8	5	28	27	23	8	14	9	4	4	8
Petroleum and coal products	4	10	4	1	8	2	*	1	*	4	11	8	4	5	3	*	1	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	32	32	48	29	28	42	2	2	4	31	26	39	18	17	29	4	2	1

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			New Hires			Recalls		
	10/79	9/79	10/78	10/79	9/79	10/78	10/79	9/79	10/78	10/79	9/79	10/78	10/79	9/79	10/78	10/79	9/79	10/78
MANUFACTURING	27	27	25	18	18	18	7	7	6	28	28	23	10	13	11	10	7	6
DURABLE GOODS	27	27	23	15	17	14	7	8	7	25	29	20	8	11	7	9	9	6
Stone, clay and glass products	17	18	17	13	15	14	*	*	*	29	35	20	13	20	8	7	4	4
Primary metal industries	8	6	7	4	5	3	4	1	3	12	20	5	2	4	2	7	9	*
Fabricated metal products	46	43	25	26	26	14	17	11	8	47	42	41	12	11	10	28	16	24
Machinery, except electrical	27	28	29	24	25	26	*	*	*	17	26	18	10	17	10	1	*	*
Electric and electronic equipment	17	23	18	11	16	12	*	*	1	18	21	14	6	9	4	4	*	3
Transportation equipment	47	47	44	15	14	14	31	31	28	36	42	38	10	10	8	13	24	21
NONDURABLE GOODS	29	26	28	21	20	23	7	4	5	34	27	28	13	16	16	12	5	6
Food and kindred products	29	27	28	17	17	17	11	9	10	31	33	30	12	18	13	11	7	11
Textiles and apparel	43	29	27	25	24	22	18	2	5	63	35	26	20	21	18	38	8	2
Paper and allied products	14	22	25	14	20	25	*	2	*	22	13	27	8	3	14	10	2	4
Printing and publishing	19	17	23	18	16	20	*	1	2	23	21	22	11	13	14	8	3	5
Chemicals and allied products	30	23	20	23	16	15	6	8	4	29	27	22	6	8	9	3	4	7
Petroleum and coal products	5	13	5	2	11	2	*	2	*	5	14	10	5	6	3	*	2	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	35	41	70	34	36	64	1	4	4	37	29	55	24	21	42	6	3	2

*Less than 0.5 **Break in series. Data are not comparable with preceding year.

NOTE: Turnover rates are based on data for the entire month; whereas, data on payroll employment relate to a one week period including the 12th of month. Therefore, month-to-month changes as indicated by the two tables are not entirely comparable.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

NOVEMBER, 1979

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND November 1979	MARYLAND October 1979	MARYLAND November 1978	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA November 1979	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA October 1979	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA November 1978
Total Initial Claims	25,382	21,857	19,784	14,883	12,577	10,859
Total Continued Claims	119,822	123,816	98,716	66,850	73,410	59,553
Total Number of Payments	109,411	106,733	87,959	61,443	64,099	50,184
Total Amount of Payments	$9,207,558	$8,989,420	$6,886,227	$5,264,697	$5,484,978	$3,997,249
Average Weekly Payment	$84.16	$84.22	$78.29	$85.68	$85.57	$79.65

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	November 1979	October 1979	November 1978
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	314	500	313
Total continued claims	2,120	2,299	1,757
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	348	452	376
Total Continued claims	2,739	3,030	2,380

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

OCTOBER, 1979
SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

CHARACTERISTICS	MARYLAND October 1979	MARYLAND September 1979	MARYLAND October 1978	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA October 1979	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA September 1979	BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA October 1978
Total	29,534	28,946	23,322	17,770	17,922	14,688
Age						
Under 25	4,257	4,035	3,473	2,762	2,777	2,420
25 - 34	3,645	4,291	3,215	2,023	2,563	1,857
35 - 44	5,326	4,995	4,142	2,849	2,969	2,420
45 - 54	9,277	9,307	7,659	5,916	5,703	4,882
55 - 64	6,920	6,276	4,725	4,198	3,866	3,025
65 and over	109	43	86	22	43	63
Information not available	--	--	22	--	--	21
Race and sex						
White males	12,355	11,762	9,557	8,417	7,925	6,154
White females	6,549	6,724	6,990	2,610	2,948	4,506
Nonwhite males	5,195	5,038	3,819	3,089	3,119	2,337
Nonwhite females	5,435	5,422	2,956	3,654	3,930	1,690
Duration of unemployment						
1 - 2 weeks	7,203	6,191	5,760	4,024	4,059	3,338
3 - 4 weeks	4,213	3,330	3,193	2,675	1,709	1,919
5 - 14 weeks	10,652	11,378	9,363	6,177	7,006	6,238
15 weeks or over	7,465	8,047	5,005	4,894	5,148	3,192
Industry Attachment						
Manufacturing	6,592	6,255	4,466	4,872	4,229	3,317
Mining	65	43	431	--	--	229
Contract construction	2,881	2,839	2,136	1,784	1,987	1,273
Public utilities	1,004	1,302	1,122	674	1,004	522
Wholesale and retail trade	6,156	6,041	3,927	3,611	3,525	2,629
Finance, insurance and real estate	1,113	918	906	587	513	584
Services	5,239	5,145	3,927	2,458	2,926	2,566
Other	3,209	2,946	2,783	1,849	1,858	1,773
Information not available	3,274	3,458	3,625	1,936	1,880	1,794

NOTE: The numbers are derived from a sample and may not add due to rounding. The estimates are based on continued claims filed during the week including the 12th.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT - BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

NOVEMBER 1979

AREA	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
	November	October**	November	October**	November	October**	November	October**
MARYLAND	2,111,732	2,106,364	1,991,629	1,989,061	120,103	117,303	5.7	5.6
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,066,566	1,064,903	1,002,997	999,019	63,569	65,884	6.0	6.2
BALTIMORE CITY	417,514	417,109	387,005	385,470	30,509	31,639	7.3	7.6
ANNE ARUNDEL	169,905	169,754	162,537	161,893	7,368	7,861	4.3	4.6
BALTIMORE*	319,537*	319,360	300,890	299,696	18,647	19,664	5.8	6.2
CARROLL	41,538	41,270	39,283	39,127	2,255	2,143	5.4	5.2
HARFORD	68,267	67,831	64,912	64,655	3,355	3,176	4.9	4.7
HOWARD	49,804	49,581	48,370	48,178	1,434	1,403	2.9	2.8
D.C. AREA	729,078	726,942	700,674	697,706	28,404	29,236	3.9	4.0
CHARLES	35,195	34,955	33,698	33,555	1,497	1,400	4.3	4.0
MONTGOMERY*	318,359*	317,247	307,377	306,075	10,982	11,172	3.4	3.5
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	375,524	374,740	359,599	358,076	15,925	16,664	4.2	4.4
WESTERN MARYLAND	143,580	143,194	132,513	133,230	11,067	9,964	7.7	7.0
ALLEGANY	32,900	32,733	29,729	29,678	3,171	3,055	9.6	9.3
FREDERICK*	46,445	46,255	43,799	43,966	2,646	2,289	5.7	4.9
GARRETT	11,448	11,495	10,194	10,344	1,254	1,151	11.0	10.0
WASHINGTON	52,787	52,711	48,791	49,242	3,996	3,469	7.6	6.6
SOUTHERN MARYLAND								
CALVERT	13,136	13,105	12,177	12,256	959	849	7.3	6.5
ST. MARY'S	15,628	15,771	14,418	14,513	1,210	1,258	7.7	8.0
EASTERN SHORE								
CAROLINE	9,535	9,682	8,808	9,049	727	633	7.6	6.5
CECIL	27,206	27,699	25,830	26,217	1,376	1,482	5.1	5.4
DORCHESTER	17,825	16,661	15,187	15,403	2,638	1,258	14.8	7.6
KENT	9,013	9,156	8,270	8,521	743	635	8.2	6.9
QUEEN ANNE'S	9,801	10,024	9,234	9,508	567	516	5.8	5.1
SOMERSET	8,686	8,503	7,347	7,430	1,339	1,073	15.4	12.6
TALBOT	15,716	15,905	15,091	15,348	625	557	4.0	3.5
WICOMICO	29,453	29,692	26,842	27,483	2,611	2,209	8.9	7.4
WORCESTER	16,509	15,127	12,241	13,378	4,268	1,749	25.9	11.6
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	97,135	96,939	88,714	89,264	8,421	7,675	8.7	7.9
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	747,029	745,543	702,107	699,323	44,922	46,220	6.0	6.2
BALANCE OF STATE*	207,703	206,280	189,143	192,661	18,560	13,619	8.9	6.6
UNITED STATES[2]	103,719,000	103,939,000	97,943,000	98,158,000	5,776,000	5,781,000	5.6	5.6

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

**Estimates for the state are revised.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY — BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

NOVEMBER, 1979

(in thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	November 1979	October 1979	November 1978
Nonagricultural Payroll Employment	476.4	473.5	470.4
Manufacturing	21.9	21.7	21.2
Durable Goods	10.5	10.5	10.5
Stone, clay and glass products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Electric and electronic equipment	4.7	4.7	4.6
Other	4.6	4.6	4.7
Nondurable Goods	11.4	11.2	10.7
Food and kindred products	3.1	3.0	2.9
Printing and publishing	6.6	6.5	6.0
Other	1.7	1.7	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	454.5	451.8	449.2
Contract construction	35.0	35.1	39.4
Transportation and public utilities	11.9	12.0	11.5
Wholesale and retail trade	122.3	120.0	121.3
General merchandise stores	18.4	17.5	19.8
Apparel and accessory stores	5.7	5.7	6.4
Other	98.2	96.8	95.1
Finance, insurance and real estate	27.6	27.4	25.9
Banking	6.5	6.4	6.2
Credit agencies except banks	3.0	3.0	3.1
Other	18.1	18.0	16.6
Services and mining	109.2	110.6	104.6
Total government	148.5	146.7	146.5
Total federal government	69.9	69.7	69.7
Total state and local government	78.6	77.0	76.8

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1978.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
1100 NORTH EUTAW STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

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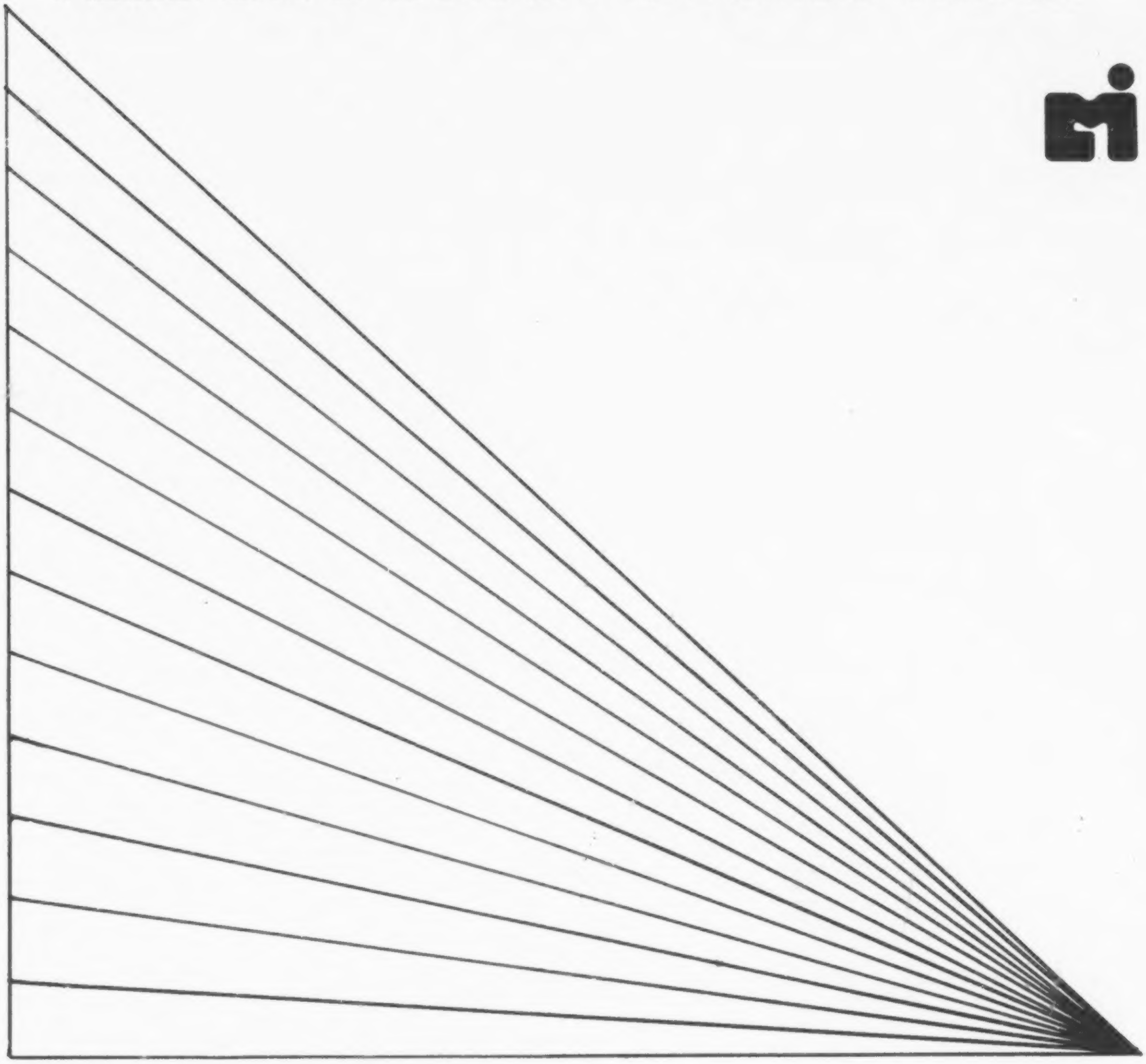
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

DHR

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

Department of Human Resources

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

Volume 25, Number 12

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

DHR Pub./OPPE 6013

PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
OFFICE OF PROGRAM PLANNING AND EVALUATION
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor
1100 North Eutaw Street - Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Phone: 383-5000

Geraldine Aronin
Asst. Secretary for Program Planning and Evaluation

DHR
Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

BILL B. BENTON
Deputy Secretary

MARYLAND LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

December, 1979

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's December unemployment figures indicate that the state has begun to see some of the effects of the softened business conditions and normal seasonal slowdowns which have so far remained relatively restrained. The December unemployment rate of 6.4 percent, up 0.5 percentage points over November's 5.9 percent rate, signifies the largest monthly increase since the 0.8 percentage point rise in June. This month's rate, the highest since February (7.2 percent), further widened the gap between Maryland's rate and the stable national rate of 5.6 percent held from September through December.

Increasing by 9,677 people, the number of unemployed Marylanders rose substantially to 135,313 persons in December. The increase was triggered by a jump in the number of persons filing claims for unemployment insurance. This caused the labor force to expand to 2,126,531 people. Unfortunately, a loss of 542 positions reduced employment in the state to 1,991,218 jobs for December, and in essence opened no new slots to accommodate the additional job seekers. The Baltimore Metropolitan Area experienced the largest labor force growth, employment growth, and growth in the number of unemployed. In contrast, the largest declines in the labor force and the number of employed occurred in the Southern Maryland and Eastern Shore counties. The largest decrease in the number of unemployed occurred in the Maryland portion of the Washington, D.C. SMSA.

Although this year's 6.4 percent December unemployment rate far exceeded last December's rate of 5.5 percent, seven counties (Charles, Montgomery, Prince George's, Carroll, Cecil, Kent, and Worcester counties) experienced decreased December unemployment rates, as compared to only four counties last December. Meanwhile, Baltimore City reversed a recent trend of reduced monthly rates by joining the 17 counties which experienced rate increases, none of which was as dramatic as some of the elevations seen in November. The largest increase occurred in Garrett County (10.9 percent to 13.9 percent) and merely represents a traditional seasonal jump partially attributable to weather conditions. Also, largely reflecting normal seasonal patterns, Worcester County continues to maintain the highest unemployment rate at 22.8 percent, followed by Somerset County's traditionally high rate at 17.3 percent. Howard County (3.2 percent) and Montgomery County (3.3 percent) continue to maintain their consistently low rates.

Focusing on the Baltimore SMSA, the impact of the heavy influx of job seekers during the holiday season was reflected in a larger rise in unemployment than occurred statewide. Total unemployment for the area rose to 77,536 persons, reflecting an increase of 11,083 persons. With this increase, the Baltimore SMSA's unemployment rate, which had been holding at 6.2 percent since September, shot up to 7.2 percent in December.

Contrary to statewide developments, employment in the Baltimore SMSA showed signs of moderate expansion over the month, growing by 3,595 persons and bringing the area's employment level up to 1,006,733 persons. A rise in nonmanufacturing employment--specifically, transportation, retail trade, services and mining, finance, insurance and real estate, and local government--provided the basis for employment growth within the area, but nonetheless, could not absorb the seasonal growth in the labor force.

Unemployment rates climbed throughout the Baltimore SMSA, with the exception of Carroll County whose unemployment rate dropped by 0.1 percentage points to register 5.5 percent in December. Although unemployment in Howard (3.2 percent) and Anne Arundel (5.1 percent) counties rose conservatively in December, unemployment rates in Baltimore City (8.8 percent), Baltimore County (7.2 percent), and Harford County (5.7 percent) exhibited much higher levels of escalation. The increase in jobless rates in these areas can, in part, be attributed to layoffs in the steel industry and seasonal shutdowns in clothing and textile industries.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

With a gain of 8,500 jobs from November, Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment rose to 1,643,500 in December, representing a minor expansion of 9,900 jobs from last December. Compensating for a decline in manufacturing (-1,000), nonmanufacturing industries grew by 9,500 jobs, mainly due to the peaking of holiday buying in retail trade (+6,800 jobs). Seasonal increases at post offices, continued hiring by public schools, and renewed hiring by local governments brought an additional 2,500 jobs to government. Services rose by 1,700 jobs, especially in business, health, personal, and social services. Finance, insurance, and real estate showed a modest gain of 500, and transportation one of 300. In transportation, losses in motor freight and warehousing lessened the impact of gains in water transportation. Winter layoffs began in construction (-1,900), though they remain at a significantly lower level than in 1978 (-3,000 in December).

In manufacturing, the primary metals industry showed a definite weakness at the year's end, with 500 workers laid off in December. Seasonal decreases were experienced in food and kindred products (-300) and in apparel and textile products (-200). Other sectors demonstrated little change.

Employment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area stood at 907,200 jobs, with a gain of 3,300 from November. Following state trends, most of the growth took place in retail trade (+3,300), local government (+900), transportation (+400), finance/insurance/real estate (+300), and services (+300). The gain in services was considerably less than that statewide (+1,700), because Baltimore showed a smaller rise in business services and an actual decline in health services. Winter weather brought the layoff of 800 construction workers. In manufacturing, 600 jobs were lost in primary metals and 200 in apparel/textiles.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

In December, average hourly earnings of production workers in Maryland manufacturing rose one cent to $7.38. The average workweek was up 0.2 hours to 40.5 hours. These changes brought the average weekly earnings to $298.89, a gain of $1.88 or 0.6 percent over the previous month. Longer scheduled workweeks and more overtime work accounted for the longer workweeks. Extra vacation pay, more overtime work, end-of-year pay raises, and layoffs of lower paid workers explained the higher average earnings. Since last December, weekly earnings have increased by 6.5 percent, considerably less than the inflation rate. For December, longer workweeks were particularly evident in the industries of lumber/wood products and furniture/fixtures. Earnings advanced in lumber/wood products, machinery, transportation equipment, apparel/textiles, and paper/allied products. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, hourly earnings ($7.75) rose by one cent and the workweek (41.2 hours) was longer by 0.3 hours than in November. Weekly earnings at $319.30 were up by $19.59 over the year, for a gain of 6.5 percent.

LABOR TURNOVER

Labor turnover in manufacturing industries proceeded at a slower pace in November than in October. Particularly evident was the slowdown in labor accessions, which occurred at the rate of 22 per 1,000, compared with 30 per 1,000 during October. Since recalls were essentially unchanged at the rate of 6 per 1,000, new hires accounted for the change, slowing from 21 to 14 per 1,000. New hiring was restricted especially in the industries of fabricated metals, electric/electronic equipment, chemicals/allied products, and rubber/plastics. Meanwhile, labor separations also receded from a rate of 33 to 30 per 1,000. Though the quit rate decreased from 12 to 10 per 1,000, the layoff rate actually increased from 12 to 14 per 1,000. Most of the lower quit rates were seen in the nondurable goods sector, while layoffs were up in the durable goods sector.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the nation's Consumer Price Index jumped by 1.1 percent during December, to a level of 229.9. This is higher by 13.3 percent than in

December, 1978. In November, the annual inflation rate was lower at 12.6 percent. The index for food and beverages registered its first sizable advance since last winter, rising by 1.0 percent over the month to an index of 235.5. The index surpassed that of last December by 10.0 percent. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the CPI for food consumed at home soared by 1.5 percent from November to a level of 238.2, higher by 7.3 percent than a year ago.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed during December, 1979, increased 48.2 percent from November as a result of holiday layoffs. The industries affected include apparel, paper products, leather products, primary metals, and electrical machinery. Continued claims filed were up by 18.8 percent, the number of checks by 15.1 percent, and the amount of payments by 15.9 percent. The average weekly payment increased slightly to $84.70.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, initial claims decreased 4.8 percent and UCFE continued claims were down 1.2 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX) program, initial claims were up 25.9 percent and UCX continued claims were up 5.4 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same trends as those statewide. Initial claims filed were up by 54.4 percent over those filed in November. Continued claims were up by 15.1 percent, the number of checks by 11.6 percent, and the amount of payments by 13.0 percent. The average weekly payment was up slightly to $86.76.

CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS

Continued claims for State Unemployment Insurance during November showed a rise of 7,200 or 30.0 percent from November, 1978. Approximately 1,600 of this increased claimsload occurred between October and November, 1979.

There were 500 fewer claimants under 25 years old in November than in October. The largest increase in claims occurred in the 45 to 54 age group, which registered 1,400 more claims than in October. By race and sex, much of the monthly change can be attributed to female claimants. There were 2,150 fewer claims filed by white females in November than October. On the other hand, nonwhite females claims declined by 1,200 over the month. Many claimants who were in their first 4 weeks of joblessness during October moved into the 5 to 14 weeks group during November, increasing claims in the longer period by 2,500. Claims of both shorter and longer durations declined over the month. Much of November's higher unemployment was concentrated in trade and service industries. Of the additional 7,200 claims since November, 1978, 2,100 occurred in trade and 1,700 in services. Interestingly, between October and November, 1979, the bulk of the monthly increase was registered in manufacturing (+1,000).

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, continued claims showed a rise of only 3,100 or 21.6 percent between November of 1978 and 1979. Surprisingly, the area's claims fell by 500 between October and November, 1979. Manufacturing claims rose by 1,000 over the year and trade claims by 900. Statewide, the expansion was concentrated in trade and services. Over the month, Baltimore's manufacturing claims declined by 100, while rising statewide by 1,000.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT - BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

DECEMBER 1979

AREA	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
	December	November**	December	November**	December	November**	December	November**
MARYLAND	2,126,531	2,117,396	1,991,218	1,991,760	135,313	125,636	6.4	5.9
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,084,269	1,069,591	1,006,733	1,003,138	77,536	66,453	7.2	6.2
BALTIMORE CITY	425,956	419,286	388,446	387,059	37,510	32,227	8.8	7.7
ANNE ARUNDEL	171,999	170,327	163,143	162,560	8,856	7,767	5.1	4.6
BALTIMORE*	325,344	320,120	302,011	300,932	23,333	19,188	7.2	6.0
CARROLL	41,724	41,603	39,429	39,289	2,295	2,314	5.5	5.6
HARFORD	69,095	68,367	65,154	64,922	3,941	3,445	5.7	5.0
HOWARD	50,148	49,887	48,550	48,377	1,598	1,510	3.2	3.0
D.C. AREA	731,053	730,942	702,282	700,568	28,771	30,374	3.9	4.2
CHARLES	35,380	35,332	33,775	33,692	1,605	1,640	4.5	4.6
MONTGOMERY*	318,642	319,011	308,082	307,330	10,560	11,681	3.3	3.7
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	377,029	376,598	360,424	359,545	16,605	17,053	4.4	4.5
WESTERN MARYLAND	142,856	143,578	130,378	132,556	12,478	11,022	8.7	7.7
ALLEGANY	33,277	32,876	29,531	29,739	3,746	3,137	11.3	9.5
FREDERICK*	45,785	46,445	43,012	43,813	2,773	2,632	6.1	5.7
GARRETT	11,369	11,439	9,790	10,197	1,579	1,242	13.9	10.9
WASHINGTON	52,425	52,818	48,045	48,807	4,380	4,011	8.4	7.6
SOUTHERN MARYLAND								
CALVERT	12,881	13,134	11,872	12,181	1,009	953	7.8	7.3
ST. MARY'S	15,464	15,626	14,246	14,423	1,218	1,203	7.9	7.7
EASTERN SHORE								
CAROLINE	9,244	9,526	8,287	8,811	957	715	10.4	7.5
CECIL	28,014	29,164	26,287	25,842	1,727	3,322	6.2	11.4
DORCHESTER	16,229	16,558	14,601	15,192	1,628	1,366	10.0	8.2
KENT	8,594	9,048	7,872	8,273	722	775	8.4	8.6
QUEEN ANNE'S	9,536	9,830	8,763	9,237	773	593	8.1	6.0
SOMERSET	8,568	8,677	7,089	7,349	1,479	1,328	17.3	15.3
TALBOT	15,571	15,716	14,677	15,096	894	620	5.7	3.9
WICOMICO	28,996	29,453	26,354	26,850	2,642	2,603	9.1	8.8
WORCESTER	15,259	16,554	11,778	12,245	3,481	4,309	22.8	26.0
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	97,071	97,133	87,366	89,743	9,705	8,390	10.0	8.6
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	758,925	749,471	704,722	702,206	54,203	47,265	7.1	6.3
BALANCE OF STATE*	203,736	208,618	185,601	189,191	18,135	19,427	8.9	9.3
UNITED STATES[2]	103,884,000	103,719,000	98,047,000	97,943,000	5,836,000	5,776,000	5.6	5.6

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY—BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

DECEMBER, 1979

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	December 1979	November 1979	December 1978	December 1979	November 1979	December 1978
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,643.5	1,635.0	1,633.6	907.2	903.9	905.6
Manufacturing	247.3	248.3	245.2	166.4	167.3	167.2
Durable Goods	138.7	139.3	137.6	102.0	102.5	101.7
Lumber and wood products	5.2	5.2	5.5	3.3	3.3	3.2
Furniture and fixtures	3.6	3.5	4.1	2.6	2.6	3.2
Stone, clay and glass products	9.6	9.6	9.7	6.6	6.6	6.8
Primary metal industries	31.3	31.8	31.5	29.4	30.0	29.8
Blast furnace and basic steel products	21.8	22.3	22.4	21.5	22.1	22.2
Fabricated metal products	11.6	11.6	11.5	8.4	8.5	8.5
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4
Machinery, except electrical	20.2	20.3	19.9	12.2	12.1	11.6
Electric and electronic equipment	30.1	30.0	28.5	21.2	21.1	20.3
Transportation equipment	20.2	20.2	20.2	15.4	15.4	15.5
Ship and boat building and repair	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.0
Instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing	6.9	7.1	6.7	2.9	2.9	2.8
Instruments and related products	3.0	3.0	3.0	*	*	*
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3.9	4.1	3.7	2.1	2.1	2.0
Nondurable Goods	108.6	109.0	107.6	64.4	64.8	65.5
Food and kindred products	29.1	29.4	29.5	13.9	14.1	14.5
Meat products	7.4	7.3	6.9	*	*	*
Textile mill products	1.2	1.2	1.4	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	16.7	16.9	17.8	10.0	10.2	11.1
Paper and allied products	10.0	9.9	8.6	7.7	7.6	7.8
Paperboard containers and boxes	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.7
Printing and publishing	23.6	23.6	22.3	12.8	12.8	12.0
Newspapers	6.2	6.2	5.6	*	*	*
Commercial Printing	8.1	8.2	8.0	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	14.4	14.3	14.2	11.7	11.6	11.3
Petroleum and coal products	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.0
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	10.9	11.0	10.6	6.4	6.5	6.3
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.2	5.3	4.8	3.7	3.8	3.5
Leather and leather products	1.9	1.9	2.0	*	*	*
Nonmanufacturing	1,396.2	1,386.7	1,388.4	740.8	736.6	738.4
Construction	105.0	106.9	106.7	52.1	52.9	51.9
Transportation and public utilities	89.0	88.6	87.8	63.4	63.0	60.6
Railroad transportation	9.6	9.6	9.7	6.5	6.5	6.5
Transportation, except railroads	44.8	44.5	44.9	32.8	32.4	31.2
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	34.6	34.5	33.2	24.1	24.1	22.9
Wholesale and retail trade	393.8	387.5	396.3	200.0	196.8	203.2
Wholesale trade	82.1	82.6	80.7	51.3	51.4	51.3
Retail trade	311.7	304.9	315.6	148.7	145.4	151.9
General merchandise stores	48.7	47.3	54.7	22.1	21.5	25.7
Finance, insurance and real estate	90.4	89.9	87.1	54.5	54.2	52.6
Banking	23.1	23.0	22.1	13.4	13.4	12.9
Credit agencies, except banks	11.0	11.0	11.1	*	*	*
Insurance carriers	19.6	19.5	19.4	14.4	14.4	14.2
Services and mining	335.5	333.8	323.8	177.7	177.4	174.0
Total government	382.5	380.0	386.7	193.1	192.3	196.1
Total federal government	129.5	129.3	129.7	47.0	46.9	47.2
Total state and local government	253.0	250.7	257.0	146.1	145.4	148.9
Total state government	84.8	84.3	82.6	48.9	49.1	48.5
Total local government	168.2	166.4	174.4	97.2	96.3	100.4

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of almost 3,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1978.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]
DECEMBER 1979

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978
Manufacturing	$298.89	$297.01	$280.57	40.5	40.3	41.2	$7.38	$7.37	$6.81
DURABLE GOODS	339.46	336.60	322.33	41.6	41.2	42.3	8.16	8.17	7.62
Lumber and wood products	225.60	215.30	198.85	41.7	40.7	41.0	5.41	5.29	4.85
Furniture and fixtures	245.69	206.27	177.06	47.8	38.7	39.0	5.14	5.33	4.54
Stone, clay and glass products	328.52	328.42	305.23	43.0	43.1	42.1	7.64	7.62	7.25
Primary metal industries	450.70	456.88	404.62	42.2	42.5	41.8	10.68	10.75	9.68
Fabricated metal products	278.10	277.98	264.16	41.2	40.7	41.6	6.75	6.83	6.35
Machinery, except electrical	340.30	328.85	*	41.5	40.8	*	8.20	8.06	*
Electric and electronic equipment	251.74	250.31	244.07	41.0	40.9	42.3	6.14	6.12	5.77
Transportation equipment	370.94	364.45	*	39.8	39.7	*	9.32	9.18	*
Instruments and misc. mfg.	233.60	225.62	204.00	41.2	40.8	40.0	5.67	5.53	5.10
NONDURABLE GOODS	247.11	245.55	228.23	39.1	39.1	39.9	6.32	6.28	5.72
Food and kindred products	242.96	241.70	219.01	39.7	39.3	38.9	6.12	6.15	5.63
Textile mill products	153.22	153.60	166.43	38.4	38.4	40.2	3.99	4.00	4.14
Apparel and other textile products	173.95	172.07	155.93	35.5	35.7	35.6	4.90	4.82	4.38
Paper and allied products	254.00	241.08	204.25	41.1	41.0	42.2	6.18	5.88	4.84
Printing and publishing	291.84	289.94	286.64	38.0	37.9	40.6	7.68	7.65	7.06
Chemicals and allied products	322.58	327.94	297.30	42.5	42.7	42.9	7.59	7.68	6.93
Leather and leather products	147.02	150.29	154.01	36.3	37.2	38.6	4.05	4.04	3.99

Covers an estimated 171,300 production workers.

*Break in series January 1979. Data not comparable with previous years.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978
MANUFACTURING	$319.30	$316.57	$299.71	41.2	40.9	41.8	$7.75	$7.74	$7.17
DURABLE GOODS	357.42	354.41	336.71	42.0	41.5	42.3	8.51	8.54	7.96
Stone, clay and glass products	324.44	324.78	305.34	42.3	42.4	41.6	7.67	7.66	7.34
Primary metal industries	454.49	457.69	406.01	42.2	42.3	41.9	10.77	10.82	9.69
Fabricated metal products	290.91	280.83	278.64	42.1	40.7	43.0	6.91	6.90	6.48
Machinery, except electrical	319.29	313.72	302.60	42.8	42.8	42.5	7.46	7.33	7.12
Electric and electronic equipment	274.03	271.73	279.71	40.9	40.8	43.5	6.70	6.66	6.43
Transportation equipment	376.14	367.05	403.30	39.1	38.8	43.6	9.62	9.46	9.25
Instruments and misc. mfg.	241.50	237.69	207.72	42.0	41.7	40.1	5.75	5.70	5.18
NONDURABLE GOODS	256.56	253.76	238.21	39.9	39.9	41.0	6.43	6.36	5.81
Food and kindred products	295.07	296.81	278.60	41.5	42.1	42.6	7.11	7.05	6.54
Textile mill products	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Apparel and other textile products	184.41	179.72	171.03	35.6	35.8	37.1	5.18	5.02	4.61
Paper and allied products	225.89	215.78	202.62	41.6	41.1	42.3	5.43	5.25	4.79
Printing and publishing	280.02	278.19	275.62	36.7	36.7	39.6	7.63	7.58	6.96
Chemicals and allied products	348.29	350.24	318.28	43.7	43.4	43.6	7.97	8.07	7.30

Covers an estimated 114,300 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

**Not published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

(per 1,000 employees)

NOVEMBER 1979

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	11/79	10/79	11/78	11/79	10/79	11/78	11/79	10/79	11/78	11/79	10/79	11/78	11/79	10/79	11/78	11/79	10/79	11/78
MANUFACTURING	22	30	23	14	21	16	6	7	6	30	33	26	10	12	10	14	12	10
DURABLE GOODS	20	28	23	11	18	15	7	6	6	28	28	23	9	10	8	13	10	8
Stone, clay and glass products	25	24	20	12	20	15	11	*	4	35	36	21	10	14	9	17	14	4
Primary metal industries	7	11	5	3	7	3	3	3	2	6	13	5	1	3	1	2	6	*
Fabricated metal products	42	52	45	20	31	20	21	18	25	37	49	38	15	16	12	14	24	20
Machinery, except electrical	17	20	**	12	17	**	2	*	**	21	18	**	6	8	**	10	4	**
Electric and electronic equipment	12	23	24	6	18	15	1	1	1	31	23	24	12	10	9	11	6	7
Transportation equipment	25	38	**	11	14	**	13	23	**	30	29	**	6	8	**	17	10	**
NONDURABLE GOODS	25	32	24	18	24	17	6	7	6	33	38	31	12	15	13	15	15	12
Food and kindred products	29	34	24	22	24	17	6	9	7	37	48	39	17	17	12	14	22	21
Textiles and apparel	41	53	30	25	30	20	15	22	9	59	61	35	13	21	16	38	33	13
Paper and allied products	5	12	12	4	11	10	1	1	*	15	20	29	7	6	11	7	8	11
Printing and publishing	25	23	23	18	22	16	5	1	5	24	25	18	11	14	9	9	6	2
Chemicals and allied products	18	28	16	11	22	8	6	5	8	23	28	25	4	8	8	13	4	11
Petroleum and coal products	4	4	6	4	1	2	*	*	*	6	4	5	2	4	2	*	*	1
Rubber and misc. plastic products	21	32	38	19	29	33	1	2	3	25	31	37	12	18	26	7	4	4

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	11/79	10/79	11/78	11/79	10/79	11/78	11/79	10/79	11/78	11/79	10/79	11/78	11/79	11/78	11/78	11/79	10/79	11/78
MANUFACTURING	19	27	21	11	18	14	6	7	6	27	28	26	8	10	9	13	10	10
DURABLE GOODS	18	27	21	10	15	12	7	7	6	25	25	22	8	8	7	10	9	9
Stone, clay and glass products	10	17	17	5	13	12	2	*	3	31	29	21	6	13	8	20	7	4
Primary metal industries	7	8	5	3	4	3	3	4	1	6	12	5	1	2	1	2	7	1
Fabricated metal products	38	46	47	17	26	15	19	17	31	34	47	38	13	12	9	12	28	26
Machinery, except electrical	21	27	22	16	24	19	*	*	*	17	17	18	8	10	9	2	1	1
Electric and electronic equipment	8	17	20	3	11	11	*	*	1	30	18	20	11	6	6	11	4	6
Transportation equipment	30	47	32	12	15	10	17	31	22	36	36	47	6	10	8	22	13	33
NONDURABLE GOODS	20	29	21	14	21	16	5	7	4	32	34	31	9	13	16	17	12	12
Food and kindred products	22	29	24	15	17	15	5	11	9	29	31	35	12	12	11	11	11	19
Textiles and apparel	30	43	20	18	25	18	11	18	1	69	63	35	13	20	14	47	38	14
Paper and allied products	7	14	12	6	14	11	1	*	*	16	22	31	8	8	12	7	10	13
Printing and publishing	21	19	17	13	18	15	5	*	2	23	23	22	7	11	11	11	8	3
Chemicals and allied products	17	30	14	12	23	7	4	6	6	19	29	25	3	6	8	10	3	12
Petroleum and coal products	5	5	7	5	2	3	*	*	*	8	5	6	3	5	2	*	*	1
Rubber and misc. plastic products	22	35	51	20	34	46	*	1	3	33	37	51	15	24	37	10	6	5

*Less than 0.5 **Break in series. Data are not comparable with preceding year.

NOTE: Turnover rates are based on data for the entire month; whereas, data on payroll employment relate to a one week period including the 12th of month. Therefore, month-to-month changes as indicated by the two tables are not entirely comparable.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
DECEMBER 1979

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	December 1979	November 1979	December 1978	December 1979	November 1979	December 1978
Total Initial Claims	37,624	25,382	34,841	22,983	14,883	21,427
Total Continued Claims	142,310	119,822	113,461	76,941	66,850	62,047
Total Number of Payments	125,965	109,411	101,339	68,547	61,443	53,958
Total Amount of Payments	$10,669,199	$9,207,558	$8,005,954	$5,947,111	$5,264,697	$4,371,039
Average Weekly Payment	$84.70	$84.16	$79.00	$86.76	$85.68	$81.01

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	December 1979	November 1979	December 1978
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	299	314	379
Total continued claims	2,095	2,120	2,152
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	438	348	381
Total Continued claims	2,888	2,739	2,371

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

SUMMARY CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

CHARACTERISTICS	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	November 1979	October 1979	November 1978	November 1979	October 1979	November 1978
Total	31,133	29,534	23,953	17,307	17,770	14,233
Age						
Under 25	3,724	4,257	3,329	2,135	2,762	1,933
25 - 34	3,769	3,645	3,160	1,931	2,023	1,611
35 - 44	5,642	5,326	4,593	2,930	2,849	2,718
45 - 54	10,682	9,277	7,668	6,337	5,916	4,691
55 - 64	7,226	6,920	5,140	3,907	4,198	3,221
65 and over	67	109	63	45	22	60
Information not available	22	-	-	23	-	-
Race and sex						
White males	12,823	12,355	10,618	7,927	8,417	6,422
White females	8,698	6,549	5,435	4,520	2,610	2,436
Nonwhite males	5,397	5,195	3,623	3,043	3,089	2,476
Nonwhite females	4,215	5,435	4,277	1,817	3,654	2,899
Duration of unemployment						
1 - 2 weeks	6,646	7,203	5,562	2,998	4,024	3,140
3 - 4 weeks	4,014	4,213	3,623	1,772	2,675	1,933
5 - 14 weeks	13,136	10,652	9,164	7,745	6,177	5,375
15 weeks or over	7,337	7,465	5,604	4,792	4,894	3,785
Industry Attachment						
Manufacturing	7,627	6,592	5,520	4,770	4,872	3,765
Mining	67	55	400	23	-	161
Contract construction	3,234	2,881	2,570	1,976	1,784	1,349
Public utilities	870	1,004	1,011	522	674	503
Wholesale and retail trade	6,267	6,156	4,129	3,452	3,611	2,557
Finance, insurance and real estate	803	1,113	1,053	409	587	664
Services	5,152	5,239	3,455	2,498	2,458	1,852
Other	3,189	3,209	2,381	1,772	1,849	1,590
Information not available	3,925	3,274	3,434	1,885	1,936	1,792

NOTE: The numbers are derived from a sample and may not add due to rounding. The estimates are based on continued claims filed during the week including the 12th.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY[1]--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY--DECEMBER, 1979

Major Industry Grouping	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978
Total Nonagricultural Employment	474.9	473.6	480.9
Manufacturing	77.6	77.9	78.9
Food & kindred products*	10.4	10.4	11.0
Dairy products	1.7	1.7	1.9
Bakery products	1.3	1.3	1.4
Sugar & confec. prods./fats & oils	1.5	1.5	1.5
Beverages	2.1	2.1	2.4
Apparel & other textile prods.*	6.4	6.3	6.4
Men's & boys' suits & coats	2.3	2.3	2.5
Paper & allied products*	3.1	3.1	3.1
Paperboard containers & boxes	2.3	2.3	2.3
Printing & publishing*	9.0	9.0	8.6
Commercial printing	2.8	2.9	2.9
Chemicals & allied products*	7.3	7.2	7.3
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.3	2.2	2.4
Rubber & plastic products	2.1	2.2	2.1
Stone, clay & glass products	4.2	4.2	4.3
Primary metal industries	9.0	9.0	8.5
Fabricated metal products*	4.5	4.5	4.7
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.9	1.8	2.0
Machinery except electrical	4.1	4.1	3.9
Transportation equipment	10.3	10.4	10.6
Miscellaneous mfg.	1.5	1.5	1.4
Other nonpublished industries	5.7	6.0	7.0
Nonmanufacturing	397.3	395.7	402.0
Construction	17.9	18.5	17.7
Transportation & public utilities*	47.8	47.0	45.3
Railroad transportation	3.3	3.3	3.4
Trucking & warehousing	11.2	10.9	10.9
Water transportation	8.9	8.5	7.3
Wholesale & retail trade	86.8	86.1	96.4
Wholesale trade	25.4	25.3	28.2
Retail trade*	61.4	60.8	68.2
General merchandise stores	9.0	8.7	10.0
Finance, insurance & real estate*	41.7	41.6	40.5
Banking	13.2	13.2	12.3
Credit agencies & other banks	5.3	5.3	5.2
Insurance carriers	11.5	11.4	11.2
Services & mining*	97.0	97.2	94.0
Health services	32.5	32.5	31.6
Total government	106.1	105.3	108.1
Total federal government	15.1	15.0	15.0
Total state & local government	91.0	90.3	93.1

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1978.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
DECEMBER, 1979--WESTERN MARYLAND[2]

Major Industry Grouping	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978
Total Nonagricultural Employment	117.1	117.3	110.2
Manufacturing	31.4	31.5	29.8
Food & kindred products	1.2	1.2	1.3
Apparel & other textile products	3.5	3.4	3.5
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.4	1.4	1.7
Stone, clay & glass products	1.5	1.5	1.6
Other	21.9	22.1	19.8
Nonmanufacturing	85.7	85.8	80.4
Construction	8.2	8.7	7.4
Transportation & public utilities*	7.6	7.6	7.5
Railroad transportation	2.8	2.8	2.8
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.7	2.6
Wholesale & retail trade	28.2	28.3	25.6
Wholesale trade	5.2	5.2	4.8
Retail trade*	23.0	23.1	20.8
General merchandise stores	3.7	3.7	3.9
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.4	3.4	3.2
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.6
Services & mining*	19.6	19.8	17.8
Health services	6.7	6.8	6.3
Total government	18.7	18.0	18.9
Total federal government	2.5	2.5	2.6
Total state & local government	16.2	15.5	16.3

DECEMBER, 1979--BALANCE OF STATE[3]

Major Industry Grouping	Dec. 1979	Nov. 1979	Dec. 1978
Total Nonagricultural Employment	156.1	156.4	153.1
Manufacturing	25.4	25.3	25.3
Food & kindred products	10.7	10.7	11.0
Apparel & other textile products	2.9	2.9	3.1
Lumber & wood products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Printing & publishing	2.2	2.2	2.1
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.0	0.9
Other	7.4	7.3	7.0
Nonmanufacturing	130.7	131.1	127.8
Construction	16.3	16.2	15.4
Transportation & public utilities*	7.2	7.2	7.1
Communications & public utilities	2.5	2.5	2.4
Wholesale & retail trade*	44.4	45.1	44.7
General merchandise stores	2.8	2.8	2.7
Finance, insurance & real estate*	5.6	5.6	5.9
Banking	1.5	1.5	1.5
Insurance carriers	1.4	1.4	1.4
Services & mining*	25.7	25.6	23.9
Health services	6.6	6.6	6.2
Total government	31.5	31.4	30.8
Total federal government	10.4	10.4	10.6
Total state & local government	21.1	21.0	20.2

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1978.

[2] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

[3] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties, and data not distributable by county.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY - PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY — BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
DECEMBER 1979

(in thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	DECEMBER 1979	NOVEMBER 1979	DECEMBER 1978
Nonagricultural Payroll Employment	482.3	477.6	474.2
Manufacturing	22.1	22.0	21.2
Durable Goods	10.6	10.6	10.4
Stone, clay and glass products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Electric and electronic equipment	4.8	4.7	4.5
Other	4.6	4.7	4.7
Nondurable Goods	11.5	11.4	10.8
Food and kindred products	3.1	3.1	2.9
Printing and publishing	6.7	6.6	6.1
Other	1.7	1.7	1.8
Nonmanufacturing	460.2	455.6	453.0
Contract construction	34.7	35.1	38.5
Transportation and public utilities	12.0	11.9	11.4
Wholesale and retail trade	125.2	122.3	124.8
General merchandise stores	19.0	18.4	21.6
Apparel and accessory stores	6.2	5.7	7.0
Other	100.0	98.2	96.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	27.7	27.5	26.1
Banking	6.5	6.5	6.2
Credit agencies except banks	3.0	3.0	3.2
Other	18.2	18.0	16.7
Services and mining	110.5	109.5	104.7
Total government	150.1	149.3	147.5
Total federal government	70.5	70.5	70.1
Total state and local government	79.6	78.8	77.4

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1978.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE

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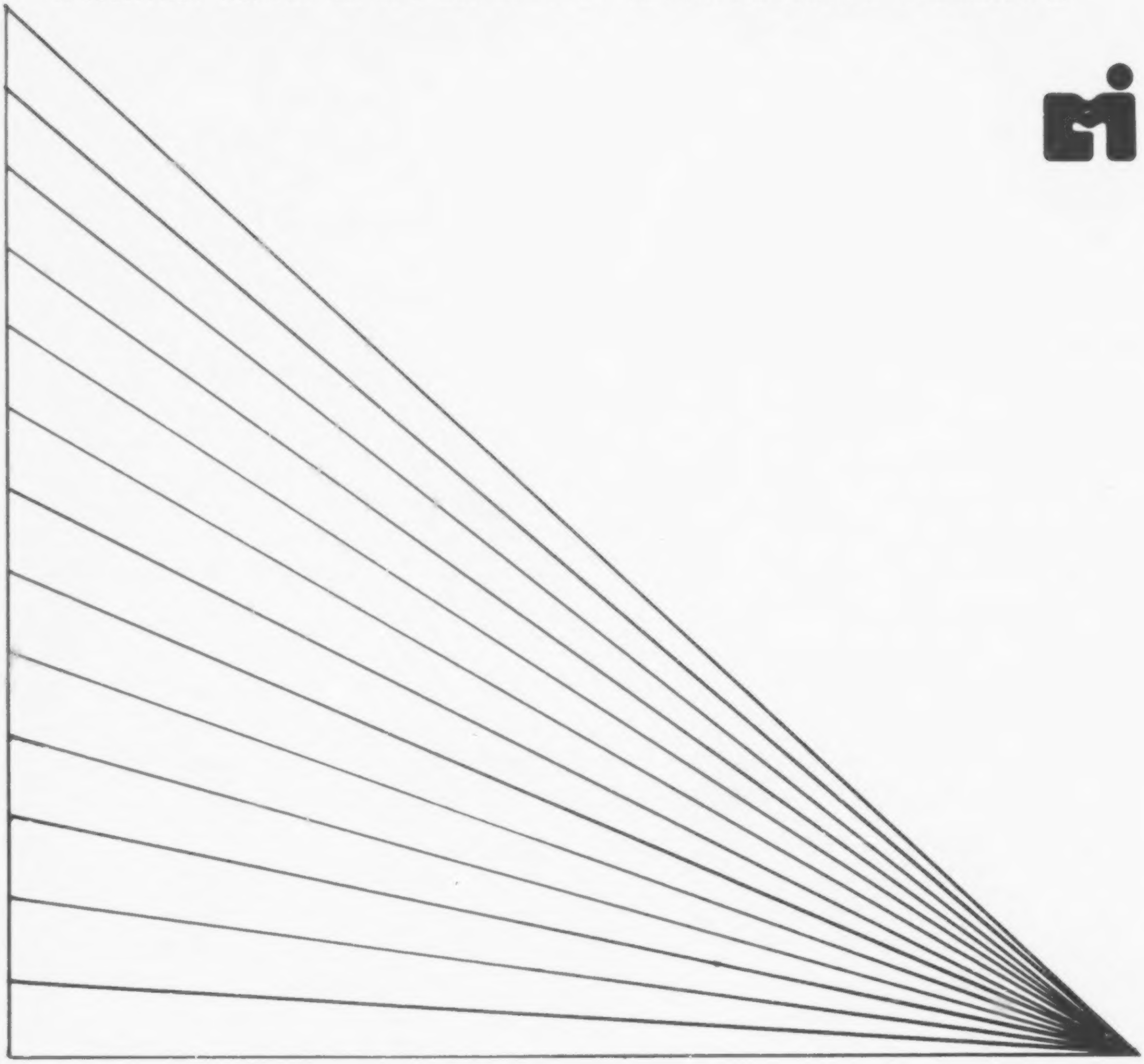
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

DHR
Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

The Employment Services narrative and tables for October-December 1979 are included in this Dimensions because the information was not available in time to meet previous newsletter deadlines.

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

Volume 26, Number 1

LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

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PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
OFFICE OF PROGRAM PLANNING AND EVALUATION
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor
1100 North Eutaw Street - Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Phone: 383-5000

Geraldine Aronin
Asst. Secretary for Program Planning and Evaluation

DHR

Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

BILL B. BENTON
Deputy Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET
DIMENSIONS

JANUARY, 1980

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Maryland's nonagricultural payroll employment registered 1,604,000 during January, showing a drop of 41,800 from December. Over the year, employment had advanced by 23,200 jobs. Nonmanufacturing, representing 84.9 percent of the state's total employment, stood at 1,361,200, decreasing 37,500 since December.

Retail trade (-17,700) suffered the greatest losses, with post-holiday slowing especially in general merchandise (-5,500). Compared to a larger drop (-19,300) last January, retail trade appears to be holding up reasonably well. Significant cutbacks also developed in construction (-6,200), where winter weather reduced the workforce. Again, this slackening trend is proceeding at a slower pace than last year, when construction was sapped by a larger -9,500 jobs. Less business forced sizable cutbacks in services (-3,900), transportation (-1,100), and finance/insurance/real estate (-1,600). Employment was temporarily suppressed in state and local government (-6,300) by semester breaks at colleges and universities.

Manufacturing industries, with 242,800 jobs, decreased by 4,300 from December, but were slightly higher (+200) than a year ago. Extensive layoffs due to weak business conditions brought a curtailment of 2,500 jobs in the durable goods industry of transportation equipment. The nondurable sector (-1,200) took losses of 400 jobs in food processing, with seasonal declines in preserved fruits and vegetables and in beverages. Weak business caused printing/publishing and chemicals each to lay off 300 workers.

At 888,000, employment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area was lower by 21,100 than in December, but had grown by 7,500 over the year. Both manufacturing (-3,200) and nonmanufacturing (-17,900) showed declining employment. Most manufacturing retrenchment occurred in transportation equipment (-2,500). Trends in other industries followed those set statewide.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

A winter slowdown was evident in the average workweek and earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries during January. From December, workweeks had declined by 0.3 hours to average 40.3, while hourly earnings dipped by one cent to average $7.32. The average paycheck, at $295.00, was $2.60 less than that in December. Weekly earnings had risen by 8.8 percent from a year ago, compared with a rise in the U. S. Consumer Price Index of 13.9 percent during the same period. Wage rate increases in the industries of textile mill products (+13 cents), machinery (+9 cents), chemicals (+17 cents), and printing/publishing (+16 cents) were overshadowed by less overtime work, shorter workweeks, return to normal after holiday schedules, and layoffs due to poor business in transportation equipment (-14 cents), primary metals (-10 cents), apparel/textile products (-8 cents), lumber/wood products (-16 cents), and instruments/miscellaneous manufacturing (-10 cents). In the Baltimore area, production workers averaged $311.66, for a 40.9 hour workweek at an average hourly rate of $7.62.

LABOR TURNOVER

Labor accessions receded while labor separations advanced among Maryland's manufacturing workers during December. The accession rate dropped from 22 to 18 per 1,000, due to the fall in new hires from 14 to 10 per 1,000. The recall rate remained at 6 per 1,000. New hiring especially slowed in the industries of fabricated metals and rubber/plastics. Meanwhile, labor separations accelerated from 31 to 44 per 1,000. While quits fell from 10 to 7 per 1,000, layoffs increased from 14 to 32 per 1,000. Most prominent were the advanced layoffs in stone/clay/glass products, fabricated metals, transportation equipment, food, textiles/apparel, and paper products. Layoffs in transportation equipment proceeded at the rate of 125 per 1,000.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As announced by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Consumer Price Index rose nationwide to 233.2 in January, up 13.9 percent from a year ago. The over-the-month increase of 1.4 percent represented the largest monthly increase in more than six years. The food and beverages index, at 237.5, was up 0.8 percent from December, for a yearly change of 8.8 percent. Thus, the main impetus for January's sizable increase came from the prices of fuel, housing, and medical care. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the CPI for all items soared to 234.4, a 3.2 percent jump from November and a 14.8 percent change from last January. This was the largest such increase since the index was introduced in 1947. Up a moderate 2.5 percent from November, the area's index for food and beverages rose to 239.3, with a yearly advance of 7.6 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims for State Unemployment Insurance filed during January decreased by 1.3 percent from the December level, as layoffs continued in the primary metals, fabricated metals, food processing, transportation equipment, concrete products, apparel, and electrical machinery industries. Continued claims filed rose 44.2 percent, the number of checks increased 64.3 percent, and the amount of payments was up 66.1 percent. The average weekly payment increased to $85.64.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, initial claims increased 37.8 percent and UCFE continued claims were up 5.4 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX) program, initial claims decreased 10.7 percent and UCX continued claims were up 15.2 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area varied little from trends of statewide activities. Initial claims filed were down 3.1 percent from December, continued claims were up 49.3 percent, the number of checks increased 61.1 percent, and the amount of payments rose 64.3 percent. The average weekly payments advanced to $88.46.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

During January, 1980, the Employment Service's activity improved from the previous month. In general, however, the activity was not encouraging. New applicants and renewals increased 14.5 percent over last year, referrals increased by 10.2 percent from last year, but placements decreased by 7.2 percent. In relation to December's activity, almost all categories increased during January except for the placements of disabled and Vietnam Era veterans, who continue to decrease. In January, there were 3 fewer disabled vets placed and 13 fewer Vietnam Era veterans placed than last month.

Within the Baltimore SMSA, referrals increased 40.0 percent and placements increased 25.7 percent over December. The ratio of referrals to placements both statewide and in the SMSA is steady at approximately 3 to 1.

Among all placements in January, the largest increase over last month was in the economically disadvantaged group (34.1 percent) and in short-term employment. Short-term employment increased by 36.3 percent from both last month and from this time last year. Placements year-to-date decreased 13.8 percent from last year this time.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY—BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

January, 1980

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	January 1980	December 1979	January 1979	January 1980	December 1979	January 1979
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1604.0	1645.8	1580.8	888.0	909.1	880.5
Manufacturing	242.8	247.1	242.6	163.0	166.2	164.9
Durable Goods	135.4	138.5	135.9	98.9	101.8	100.2
Lumber and wood products	5.1	5.2	5.3	3.2	3.2	3.1
Furniture and fixtures	3.6	3.5	3.9	2.6	2.6	3.0
Stone, clay and glass products	9.3	9.5	9.6	6.4	6.6	6.6
Primary metal industries	31.2	31.3	31.2	29.3	29.4	29.6
Blast furnace and basic steel products	21.7	21.7	22.3	21.4	21.5	22.0
Fabricated metal products	11.4	11.5	11.5	8.3	8.4	8.5
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.4
Machinery, except electrical	20.2	20.2	19.8	12.2	12.2	11.4
Electric and electronic equipment	30.0	30.1	28.7	21.1	21.1	20.3
Transportation equipment	17.7	20.2	19.5	12.9	15.4	14.9
Ship and boat building and repair	6.7	6.7	6.2	6.3	6.3	5.7
Instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing	6.9	7.0	6.4	2.9	2.9	2.8
Instruments and related products	3.1	3.1	2.9	*	*	*
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3.8	3.9	3.6	2.1	2.1	2.0
Nondurable Goods	107.4	108.6	106.7	64.1	64.4	64.7
Food and kindred products	28.7	29.1	29.2	13.8	13.9	14.3
Meat products	7.5	7.5	7.0	*	*	*
Textile mill products	1.2	1.2	1.4	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	16.9	16.7	17.6	10.1	10.0	10.9
Paper and allied products	9.8	10.0	8.5	7.5	7.7	7.7
Paperboard containers and boxes	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.6
Printing and publishing	23.3	23.6	22.1	12.8	12.8	11.9
Newspapers	6.1	6.2	5.6	*	*	*
Commercial Printing	8.1	8.1	7.8	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	14.1	14.5	14.3	11.6	11.7	11.5
Petroleum and coal products	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	10.8	10.9	10.7	6.3	6.4	6.3
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.1	5.2	4.8	3.6	3.7	3.5
Leather and leather products	1.8	1.8	2.1	*	*	*
Nonmanufacturing	1361.2	1398.7	1338.2	725.0	742.9	715.6
Construction	97.5	103.7	97.2	48.1	51.7	46.2
Transportation and public utilities	87.6	88.8	85.2	62.3	63.3	59.9
Railroad transportation	9.5	9.5	9.7	6.4	6.4	6.5
Transportation, except railroads	43.7	44.8	42.3	31.8	32.8	30.3
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	34.4	34.5	33.2	24.1	24.1	23.1
Wholesale and retail trade	378.7	396.9	376.8	193.0	201.7	193.3
Wholesale trade	81.7	82.2	80.5	51.1	51.5	50.8
Retail trade	297.0	314.7	296.3	141.9	150.2	142.5
General merchandise stores	44.6	50.1	48.5	21.8	23.7	23.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	88.9	90.5	85.9	54.0	54.5	52.4
Banking	23.2	23.1	22.1	13.4	13.4	12.9
Credit agencies, except banks	11.1	11.1	11.0	*	*	*
Insurance carriers	19.2	19.6	19.5	14.2	14.5	14.3
Services and mining	331.5	335.4	319.1	175.4	178.2	171.2
Total government	377.0	383.4	374.0	192.2	193.5	192.6
Total federal government	130.0	130.1	126.0	46.9	47.0	46.8
Total state and local government	247.0	253.3	248.0	145.3	146.5	145.8
Total state government	79.2	84.7	77.6	48.3	49.1	48.2
Total local government	167.8	168.6	170.4	97.0	97.4	97.6

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of almost 3,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1978.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS[1] IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

JANUARY 1980

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	January 1980	December 1979	January 1979	January 1980	December 1979	January 1979	January 1980	December 1979	January 1979
Manufacturing	$295.00	$297.60	$271.20	40.3	40.6	40.0	$ 7.32	$ 7.33	$ 6.78
DURABLE GOODS	328.00	335.32	308.39	41.0	41.5	40.9	8.00	8.08	7.54
Lumber and wood products	213.93	224.28	185.55	41.3	42.0	38.9	5.18	5.34	4.77
Furniture and fixtures	211.12	245.69	184.58	40.6	47.8	41.2	5.20	5.14	4.48
Stone, clay and glass products	329.18	324.85	299.84	43.2	42.8	41.3	7.62	7.59	7.26
Primary metal industries	445.42	450.70	405.32	42.1	42.2	41.7	10.58	10.68	9.72
Fabricated metal products	266.93	280.38	251.91	39.9	41.6	40.5	6.69	6.74	6.22
Machinery, except electrical	313.13	317.95	339.95	40.3	41.4	42.6	7.77	7.68	7.98
Electric and electronic equipment	246.44	247.86	229.94	40.4	40.5	40.2	6.10	6.12	5.72
Transportation equipment	365.20	367.09	327.81	40.0	39.6	39.4	9.13	9.27	8.32
Instruments and misc. mfg.	230.74	231.49	212.10	41.5	40.9	40.4	5.56	5.66	5.25
NONDURABLE GOODS	251.91	249.80	223.10	39.3	39.4	38.8	6.41	6.34	5.75
Food and kindred products	244.95	245.81	216.33	39.7	40.1	38.7	6.17	6.13	5.59
Textile mill products	158.98	156.79	152.94	38.4	39.1	36.5	4.14	4.01	4.19
Apparel and other textile products	173.68	181.50	150.28	35.3	36.3	34.0	4.92	5.00	4.42
Paper and allied products	251.13	256.06	201.47	40.9	41.3	40.7	6.14	6.20	4.95
Printing and publishing	302.19	297.61	278.52	38.3	38.5	38.9	7.89	7.73	7.16
Chemicals and allied products	330.67	319.60	300.73	43.0	42.5	42.9	7.69	7.52	7.01
Leather and leather products	146.11	146.97	149.25	35.9	36.2	37.5	4.07	4.06	3.98

Covers an estimated 168,100 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	January 1980	December 1979	January 1979	January 1980	December 1979	January 1979	January 1980	December 1979	January 1979
MANUFACTURING	$311.66	$315.59	$287.65	40.9	41.2	40.4	$ 7.62	$ 7.66	$ 7.12
DURABLE GOODS	346.11	350.70	321.88	41.6	41.9	40.9	8.32	8.37	7.87
Stone, clay and glass products	329.64	323.67	297.98	42.7	42.2	41.1	7.72	7.67	7.25
Primary metal industries	448.37	453.00	405.74	42.1	42.1	41.7	10.65	10.76	9.73
Fabricated metal products	272.80	290.49	261.37	40.0	42.1	41.5	6.82	6.90	6.31
Machinery, except electrical	284.08	278.39	305.87	42.4	41.8	42.6	6.70	6.66	7.18
Electric and electronic equipment	268.87	268.55	264.77	40.8	41.0	41.5	6.59	6.55	6.38
Transportation equipment	378.25	377.10	334.02	39.9	39.2	38.0	9.48	9.62	8.79
Instruments and misc. mfg.	237.99	240.93	217.59	41.9	41.9	40.9	5.68	5.75	5.32
NONDURABLE GOODS	255.91	257.84	231.87	39.8	40.1	39.5	6.43	6.43	5.87
Food and kindred products	302.40	297.56	269.86	42.0	41.5	41.2	7.20	7.17	6.55
Textile mill products	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Apparel and other textile products	175.24	187.20	157.08	34.7	36.0	34.0	5.05	5.20	4.62
Paper and allied products	218.41	227.81	196.58	40.9	41.8	40.2	5.34	5.45	4.89
Printing and publishing	285.00	282.75	262.36	37.5	37.5	38.3	7.60	7.54	6.85
Chemicals and allied products	349.60	342.07	322.20	43.7	43.3	43.6	8.00	7.90	7.39

Covers an estimated 111,600 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

**Not published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

(per 1,000 employees)

December 1979

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	12/79	11/79	12/78	12/79	11/79	12/78	12/79	11/79	12/78	12/79	11/79	12/78	12/79	11/79	12/78	12/79	11/79	12/78
MANUFACTURING	18	22	15	10	14	10	6	6	4	44	31	24	7	10	7	32	14	13
DURABLE GOODS	13	20	13	7	11	9	5	7	2	44	28	21	5	9	6	34	13	10
Stone, clay and glass products	11	25	13	6	12	10	3	11	2	64	35	29	7	10	5	53	17	16
Primary metal industries	4	7	4	2	3	1	1	3	2	11	6	12	1	1	1	9	2	9
Fabricated metal products	15	47	17	8	20	12	6	25	4	51	37	37	7	15	11	35	14	21
Machinery, except electrical	11	17	**	7	12	**	2	2	**	11	21	**	4	6	**	2	10	**
Electric and electronic equipment	9	12	14	5	6	9	1	1	*	12	31	10	4	12	5	3	11	*
Transportation equipment	17	25	**	7	11	**	9	13	**	134	30	**	3	6	**	125	17	**
NONDURABLE GOODS	24	27	18	14	20	12	9	6	5	45	33	29	9	12	9	30	16	15
Food and kindred products	30	33	23	20	27	17	10	5	5	54	39	46	13	17	11	32	16	30
Textiles and apparel	45	41	21	17	25	8	27	15	10	93	59	32	10	13	10	78	38	18
Paper and allied products	10	5	5	9	4	5	1	1	*	55	15	20	7	7	6	45	7	10
Printing and publishing	20	28	16	15	20	9	3	6	6	21	26	18	8	12	7	7	9	8
Chemicals and allied products	15	18	12	8	11	8	7	6	3	20	22	14	3	4	3	13	13	5
Petroleum and coal products	6	4	3	6	4	2	*	*	1	7	6	10	1	2	2	*	*	4
Rubber and misc. plastic products	13	21	21	9	19	14	1	1	5	24	25	27	8	12	16	10	7	6

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			QUITS			LAYOFFS		
	12/79	11/79	12/78	12/79	11/79	12/78	12/79	11/79	12/78	12/79	11/79	12/78	12/79	11/79	12/78	12/79	11/79	12/78
MANUFACTURING	17	19	13	9	11	8	7	6	4	44	27	22	5	8	6	33	13	12
DURABLE GOODS	12	19	11	6	10	6	5	7	3	49	25	20	4	8	4	40	10	11
Stone, clay and glass products	9	10	8	3	5	5	4	2	1	89	31	29	6	6	4	79	20	19
Primary metal industries	4	7	5	2	3	1	1	3	3	10	6	11	1	1	1	7	2	8
Fabricated metal products	16	43	20	9	17	8	6	25	5	48	34	39	4	13	8	38	12	26
Machinery, except electrical	13	21	17	10	16	15	1	*	*	11	17	11	5	8	6	1	2	*
Electric and electronic equipment	5	8	9	1	3	4	*	*	*	10	30	7	3	11	3	1	11	*
Transportation equipment	22	30	16	8	12	4	12	17	10	174	36	43	4	6	4	164	22	33
NONDURABLE GOODS	26	20	16	13	14	10	11	5	5	36	32	25	7	9	8	23	17	12
Food and kindred products	27	22	20	16	15	14	11	5	4	38	29	44	10	12	10	19	11	30
Textiles and apparel	56	30	23	15	18	10	40	11	11	45	69	28	9	13	9	31	47	14
Paper and allied products	12	8	5	12	6	4	*	1	*	77	16	18	7	8	5	66	7	10
Printing and publishing	22	22	14	14	13	9	3	6	5	20	23	14	7	7	6	8	11	4
Chemicals and allied products	17	18	11	9	13	8	6	4	2	20	20	10	3	3	3	14	10	1
Petroleum and coal products	8	5	3	8	5	2	*	*	1	9	8	11	2	3	3	*	*	4
Rubber and misc. plastic products	13	22	25	10	20	16	1	*	6	30	33	33	8	15	21	16	10	7

*Less than 0.5 **Break in series. Data are not comparable with preceding year.

NOTE: Turnover rates are based on data for the entire month; whereas, data on payroll employment relate to a one week period including the 12th of month. Therefore, month-to-month changes as indicated by the two tables are not entirely comparable.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

JANUARY 1980

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	January 1980	December 1979	January 1979	January 1980	December 1979	January 1979
Total Initial Claims	37,149	37,624	34,793	22,281	22,983	19,074
Total Continued Claims	205,274	142,310	168,861	114,877	76,941	90,802
Total Number of Payments	206,966	125,965	165,792	110,441	68,547	88,077
Total Amount of Payments	$17,724,391	$10,669,199	$13,453,031	$9,769,690	$5,947,111	$7,384,733
Average Weekly Payment	$85.64	$84.70	$81.14	$88.46	$86.76	$83.84

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	January, 1980	December, 1979	January, 1979
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	412	299	419
Total continued claims	2,208	2,095	2,097
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	391	438	454
Total Continued claims	3,327	2,888	3,892

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND WIN ACTIVITIES

JANUARY 1980

ACTIVITY	STATE OF MARYLAND January 1980	STATE OF MARYLAND December 1979	STATE OF MARYLAND January 1979	BALTIMORE SMSA January 1980	BALTIMORE SMSA December 1979
NEW APPLICANTS AND RENEWALS	20,228	13,980	17,666	11,465	7,651
Economically disadvantaged	6,329	4,302	4,790	4,287	2,903
Minority	7,891	5,521	6,401	5,278	3,462
Claimant	10,861	7,869	8,181	6,766	4,739
Female	8,460	5,507	7,510	4,663	2,888
Handicapped	1,156	825	912	574	393
Veteran	3,245	2,545	3,114	1,841	1,443
Disabled	151	111	182	73	59
Vietnam Era	1,321	1,041	1,282	781	606
Under 22	4,830	3,703	4,226	2,604	1,885
Over 45	2,929	1,987	2,288	1,582	1,015
PLACEMENTS	2,311	1,853	2,490	1,086	864
Nonagricultural	2,292	1,830	2,460	1,082	856
Economically disadvantaged	897	669	793	559	409
Minority	1,132	873	1,074	615	493
Handicapped	155	130	167	72	56
Veteran	441	435	574	216	222
Disabled	27	30	52	15	11
Vietnam Era	182	195	261	100	105
Short-Term	424	311	311	136	152
Economically disadvantaged	131	109	107	74	78
Minority	285	178	175	108	113
Agricultural	19	23	30	4	8
REFERRALS	6,436	4,666	5,841	3,485	2,490
Nonagricultural	6,364	4,612	5,791	3,445	2,463
Economically disadvantaged	2,202	1,533	1,717	1,505	1,027
Minority	3,236	2,246	2,611	2,080	1,390
Handicapped	435	317	420	210	166
Veteran	1,432	1,058	1,468	857	676
Disabled	84	72	117	51	43
Vietnam Era	638	468	637	415	305
Agricultural	72	54	50	40	27
OPENINGS UNFILLED	8,407	8,950	11,180	4,233	4,493
Nonagricultural	8,207	8,667	11,062	4,205	4,476
Agricultural	200	283	128	28	17
PARTIAL FISCAL YEAR ACTIVITIES					
APPLICANTS ACTIVE SOME TIME DURING FISCAL YEAR	152,305	135,089	128,729	89,605	79,765
OPENINGS DURING FISCAL YEAR	29,617	24,912	33,167	14,195	13,349
NONAGRICULTURAL	25,095	21,106	32,867	14,068	11,769
AGRICULTURAL	358	258	300	127	106
PLACEMENTS	9,976	7,643	11,579	5,006	3,898
NONAGRICULTURAL	9,829	7,515	11,437	4,937	3,833
AGRICULTURAL	147	128	142	69	65

STATE OF MARYLAND
FEMALES AND PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]
ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[2] BY INDUSTRY — BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

SEPTEMBER and DECEMBER 1979

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT		FEMALE WORKERS		PRODUCTION WORKERS	
	December	September	December	September	December	September
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1645.8	1628.5	687.0	663.3	--	--
Manufacturing	247.1	248.8	75.5	76.3	171.0	172.9
Durable Goods	138.5	138.6	31.8	32.5	95.7	96.3
Lumber and wood products	5.2	5.4	0.7	0.7	4.0	4.2
Furniture and fixtures	3.5	3.4	1.3	1.1	2.6	2.6
Stone, clay and glass products	9.5	9.7	1.5	1.5	7.3	7.5
Primary metal industries	31.3	31.7	4.5	4.8	23.9	24.3
Blast furnace & basic steel products	21.7	22.4	1.6	1.9	16.6	17.3
Fabricated metal products	11.5	11.5	2.5	2.4	8.1	8.1
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.6	2.5	0.5	0.4	2.2	2.1
Machinery except electrical	20.2	20.2	2.9	3.7	14.0	14.0
Electric and electronic equipment	30.1	29.7	13.1	12.7	15.1	15.1
Transportation equipment	20.2	19.9	2.4	2.5	15.5	15.0
Instruments and misc. manufacturing	7.0	7.1	2.9	3.1	5.2	5.4
Nondurable Goods	108.6	110.2	43.7	43.8	75.3	76.6
Food and kindred products	29.1	30.5	10.0	10.6	18.6	19.6
Textile mill products	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0
Apparel and other textile products	16.7	17.2	14.0	14.4	14.4	14.9
Paper and allied products	10.0	9.8	2.8	2.8	8.0	7.9
Printing and publishing	23.6	23.7	8.2	8.1	14.5	14.5
Chemicals and allied products	14.5	14.1	3.1	3.1	8.9	8.5
Petroleum and coal products	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5
Rubber and misc. plastic products	10.9	11.0	3.7	2.9	7.8	8.0
Leather and leather products	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.6
Nonmanufacturing	1398.7	1379.7	611.5	587.0	--	--
Contract construction	103.7	108.6	9.0	8.9	--	--
Transportation and public utilities	88.8	86.8	20.1	19.9	--	--
Railroad transportation	9.5	9.8	2.3	2.3	--	--
Transportation except railroads	44.8	42.5	5.0	4.9	--	--
Communications, electric, gas and sanitary services	34.5	34.5	12.8	12.7	--	--
Wholesale and retail trade	396.9	385.6	170.5	162.3	--	--
Wholesale trade	82.2	81.2	20.8	18.8	--	--
Retail trade	314.7	304.4	149.7	143.5	--	--
Retail general merchandise	50.1	44.1	37.7	31.9	--	--
Finance, insurance and real estate	90.5	90.7	50.7	49.5	--	--
Services and mining	335.4	337.7	184.5	178.0	--	--
Total government	383.4	370.3	176.7	168.4	--	--
Total federal government	130.1	129.4	54.4	54.0	--	--
Total state and local government	253.3	240.9	122.3	114.4	--	--

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[1] Production Workers: Include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in production operations. Excludes nonplant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc.

[2] The estimate is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on monthly survey of a sample of 3,000 employers.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
JANUARY 1980
BALTIMORE CITY

Major Industry Grouping	January 1980	December 1979	January 1979
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	467.4	472.5	469.2
Manufacturing	74.3	77.2	76.9
Food and kindred products	10.6	10.4	10.9
Dairy products	1.7	1.7	1.9
Bakery products	1.3	1.3	1.4
Sugar & confec. products/fats & oils	1.5	1.5	1.5
Beverages	2.4	2.1	2.4
Apparel and other textile products	6.1	5.8	6.3
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.4	2.1	2.4
Paper and allied products	3.0	3.1	3.1
Paperboard containers and boxes	2.2	2.3	2.3
Printing and publishing	8.9	9.0	8.5
Commercial printing	2.8	2.8	2.8
Chemicals and allied products	7.2	7.3	7.3
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.5	2.5	2.4
Rubber and plastic products	2.1	2.1	2.1
Stone, clay and glass products	4.0	4.2	4.3
Primary metal industries	8.9	9.0	8.5
Fabricated metal products	4.3	4.4	4.6
Metal cans and shipping containers	1.7	1.8	1.9
Machinery except electrical	4.1	4.1	3.9
Transportation equipment	7.8	10.3	9.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1.5	1.5	1.4
Other nonpublished industries	5.8	6.0	6.1
Nonmanufacturing	393.1	395.3	392.3
Construction	17.1	17.9	15.5
Transportation and public utilities	47.7	47.6	45.5
Railroad transportation	3.3	3.3	3.3
Trucking and warehousing	10.2	11.2	9.9
Water transportation	9.6	8.8	8.3
Wholesale and retail trade	84.1	85.2	91.5
Wholesale trade	25.4	25.6	28.0
Retail trade	58.7	59.6	63.5
General merchandise stores	8.0	8.8	9.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	41.3	41.7	40.4
Banking	13.2	13.2	12.4
Credit agencies and other banks	5.3	5.3	5.2
Insurance carriers	11.1	11.5	11.3
Services and mining	96.6	96.7	92.9
Health services	32.6	32.5	31.5
Total government	106.3	106.2	106.5
Total federal government	15.1	15.1	14.8
Total state and local government	91.2	91.1	91.7

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1978.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
January, 1980--Balance of State[2]

Major Industry Grouping	January 1980	December 1979	January 1979
Total Nonagricultural Employment	152.2	155.0	147.6
Manufacturing	24.7	25.3	25.3
Food & kindred products	10.2	10.6	10.8
Apparel & other textile products	2.9	2.9	3.0
Lumber & wood products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Printing & publishing	2.2	2.2	2.1
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other	7.2	7.4	7.2
Nonmanufacturing	127.5	129.7	122.3
Construction	14.1	15.3	14.0
Transportation & public utilities*	7.5	7.2	7.3
Communications & public utilities	2.4	2.5	2.4
Wholesale & retail trade*	44.2	45.2	40.5
General merchandise stores	2.8	2.8	2.6
Finance, insurance & real estate*	5.5	5.6	5.9
Banking	1.5	1.5	1.5
Insurance carriers	1.4	1.4	1.4
Services & mining*	25.0	25.1	23.8
Health services	6.6	6.6	6.2
Total government	31.2	31.3	30.8
Total federal government	10.5	10.4	10.5
Total state & local government	20.7	20.9	20.3

January, 1980--Western Maryland[3]

Major Industry Grouping	January 1980	December 1979	January 1979
Total Nonagricultural Employment	115.5	116.3	108.6
Manufacturing	31.3	31.4	29.6
Food & kindred product	1.2	1.2	1.4
Apparel & other textile products	3.5	3.5	3.5
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.4	1.4	1.6
Stone, clay & glass products	1.5	1.5	1.6
Other	21.8	21.9	19.6
Nonmanufacturing	84.2	84.9	79.0
Construction	7.6	8.2	6.7
Transportation & public utilities*	7.5	7.5	7.6
Railroad transportation	2.7	2.7	2.8
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.7	2.6
Wholesale & retail trade	27.6	28.2	25.5
Wholesale trade	5.1	5.1	5.1
Retail trade*	22.5	23.1	20.4
General merchandise stores	3.4	3.7	3.6
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.4	3.4	3.3
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.7
Services & mining*	19.4	19.1	17.7
Health services	6.7	6.7	6.5
Total government	18.7	18.5	18.2
Total federal government	2.5	2.6	2.6
Total state & local government	16.2	15.9	15.6

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1978.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties and data not distributable by county.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY — BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
JANUARY, 1980

(in thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	January, 1980	December, 1979	January, 1979
Nonagricultural Payroll Employment	473.4	483.3	459.4
Manufacturing	22.0	22.1	21.1
Durable Goods	10.7	10.6	10.5
Stone, clay and glass products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Electric and electronic equipment	4.8	4.8	4.6
Other	4.7	4.6	4.7
Nondurable Goods	11.3	11.5	10.6
Food and kindred products	3.1	3.1	2.8
Printing and publishing	6.5	6.7	6.1
Other	1.7	1.7	1.7
Nonmanufacturing	451.4	461.2	438.3
Contract construction	33.0	34.4	33.7
Transportation and public utilities	12.2	12.0	11.4
Wholesale and retail trade	120.6	125.9	119.4
General merchandise stores	17.5	19.7	19.1
Apparel and accessory stores	5.8	6.2	6.4
Other	97.3	100.0	93.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	27.8	27.8	26.1
Banking	6.5	6.5	6.1
Credit agencies except banks	3.0	3.0	3.2
Other	18.3	18.3	16.8
Services and mining	110.3	110.4	104.9
Total government	147.5	150.7	142.8
Total federal government	70.8	70.8	69.5
Total state and local government	76.7	79.9	73.3

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1978.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Report on Employment for 1979
(Year)

U.S. Department of Labor

State (name)	State (code)	Area (name)	Area (code)	Transmittal Date	Estimates Adjusted to (Benchmark date)
MARYLAND	024				1st qtr. 1978

This form should be used for submitting (a) revised series such as those resulting from annual benchmark revisions or (b) series which have not been submitted previously.

One copy of each report should be sent to BLS Washington (see CES Manual for address to be used for mailing) and one copy to the BLS Regional Office.

Sheet 1 of 1 sheets

Enter the BLS State, area, and series codes in the spaces provided. Report published industry detail. Include division totals even though not published. Round employment to nearest hundred. Place pertinent comments on reverse side.

Published Industry Title	Series Code	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average
Total Nonagri ultural Emp.	000000	1580.8	1572.8	1596.7	1621.8	1631.1	1652.0	1635.7	1610.1	1628.5	1626.1	1635.0	1645.8	1620.1
Manufacturing	300005	242.6	242.2	243.5	243.5	245.6	249.2	246.6	240.8	248.8	247.8	248.3	247.1	245.7
Durable Goods	300025	135.9	135.4	135.8	135.3	136.7	138.8	137.8	131.7	138.6	138.6	139.3	138.5	137.1
Lumber & wood products	324005	5.3	4.3	4.5	5.3	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2
Furniture & fixtures	325005	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.8	3.4	2.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6
Stone, clay & glass products	332005	9.6	9.3	9.4	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.5	9.7
Primary metal industries	333005	31.2	31.5	31.6	32.0	31.9	32.3	32.3	32.1	31.7	31.7	31.8	31.3	31.8
Blast furnace and basic steel prods.	333105	22.3	22.5	22.7	22.9	22.7	23.1	23.1	22.9	22.4	22.3	22.3	21.7	22.6
Fabricated metal prods.	334005	11.5	11.4	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.5	11.4	11.6	11.5	11.5
Metal cans & shipping containers	334105	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6
Machinery, except elec.	335005	19.8	20.0	20.1	20.1	20.1	20.3	20.5	20.0	20.2	20.2	20.3	20.2	20.2
Electric and electronic equipment	336005	28.7	28.7	28.6	27.0	29.1	29.5	29.4	26.0	29.7	29.9	30.0	30.1	28.9
Transportation equip.	337005	19.5	19.5	19.5	18.9	18.6	19.3	19.4	16.1	19.9	20.0	20.2	20.2	19.3
Ship and boat building and repair	337305	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.5	5.2	5.9	6.3	6.7	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.2
Instruments and misc. manufacturing	338045	6.4	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.0	6.9
Instruments and related products	338005	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	339005	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9
Nondurable Goods	400015	106.7	106.8	107.7	108.2	108.9	110.4	108.8	109.1	110.2	109.2	109.0	108.6	108.6
Food & kindred prods.	420005	29.2	28.6	28.8	29.1	29.2	30.3	30.5	30.6	30.5	30.2	29.4	29.1	29.6
Meat products	420105	7.0	6.9	6.8	7.3	7.4	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.3	7.5	7.4
Textile mill products	422005	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Apparel & other textile products	423005	17.6	17.3	17.6	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.0	17.1	17.2	16.8	16.9	16.7	17.2
Paper & allied products	426005	8.5	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.3	9.7	9.9	9.8	10.0	9.9	10.0	9.8
Paperboard containers & boxes	426505	6.8	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.1	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8
Printing & publishing	427005	22.1	22.2	22.3	22.5	23.1	23.2	23.1	23.1	23.7	23.5	23.6	23.6	23.0
Newspapers	427105	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.6	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1
Commercial printing	427505	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1
Chemicals & allied prods.	428005	14.3	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.2	14.0	14.0	14.1	13.8	14.3	14.5	14.2
Petroleum & coal prods.	429005	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Rubber & misc. plastic prods.	430005	10.7	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.7	10.9	10.6	10.4	11.0	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.8
Misc. plastic prods.	430705	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	5.1
Leather & leather prods.	431005	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9
Nonmanufacturing	000060	1338.2	1330.6	1353.2	1378.3	1385.5	1402.8	1389.1	1369.3	1379.7	1378.3	1386.7	1398.7	1374.4
Construction	200005	97.2	88.0	97.6	103.5	106.5	109.4	111.5	109.8	108.6	106.8	106.9	103.7	104.1
Transportation & public utilities	500005	85.2	85.3	86.5	87.1	87.9	88.3	87.2	86.1	86.8	88.1	88.6	88.8	87.2
Railroad transportation	540005	9.7	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.6
Transportation, except railroads	540045	42.3	42.9	44.0	44.1	44.4	44.6	42.8	41.8	42.5	44.0	44.5	44.8	43.6
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	547095	33.2	33.2	33.3	33.7	33.9	34.0	34.6	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.5	34.0
Wholesale & retail trade	600005	376.8	369.0	373.8	380.5	384.0	387.6	382.5	381.8	385.6	383.2	387.5	396.9	382.5
Wholesale trade	650005	80.5	80.3	80.8	81.6	81.3	81.5	81.1	81.1	81.2	82.2	82.6	82.2	81.4
Retail trade	652005	296.3	288.7	293.0	298.9	302.7	306.1	301.4	300.7	304.4	301.0	304.9	314.7	301.1
General merchandise stores	653005	48.5	43.7	43.9	44.4	44.2	43.4	43.4	43.3	44.1	45.1	47.3	50.1	45.1
Finance, insurance, & real estate	700005	85.9	86.1	86.7	88.3	89.3	91.2	90.9	90.8	90.7	89.7	89.9	90.5	89.2
Banking	760005	22.1	22.3	22.4	22.4	22.5	22.8	23.0	23.1	22.9	22.9	23.0	23.1	22.7
Credit agencies, except banks	761005	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.3	11.1	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.1	11.1
Insurance carriers	763005	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.6	19.8	19.3	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.5	19.6	19.5
Services & mining	800055	319.1	319.9	324.0	329.6	332.5	336.3	334.3	335.2	337.7	336.5	333.8	335.4	331.2
Total government	998008	374.0	382.3	384.6	389.3	385.3	390.0	382.7	365.6	370.3	374.0	380.0	383.4	380.2
Total federal government	998011	126.0	128.8	128.6	128.8	129.2	131.0	131.8	130.5	129.4	128.9	129.3	130.1	129.4
Total state & local government	998509	248.0	253.5	256.0	260.5	256.1	259.0	250.9	235.1	240.9	245.1	250.7	253.3	250.8
Total state government	998512	77.6	82.5	84.3	83.4	82.3	77.7	76.4	76.2	81.1	83.9	84.3	84.7	81.2
Total local government	998523	170.4	171.0	171.7	177.1	173.8	181.3	174.5	158.9	159.8	161.2	166.4	168.6	169.6

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Report on Employment for 1979
(Year)

U.S. Department of Labor

State (name)	State (code)	Area (name)	Area (code)	Transmittal Date	Estimates Adjusted to Benchmark date
MARYLAND	024	BALTIMORE	0720		1st Qtr. 1978

This form should be used for submitting (a) revised series such as those resulting from annual benchmark revisions, or (b) series which have not been submitted previously.
One copy of each report should be sent to BLS Washington (see CES Manual for address to be used for mailing) and one copy to the BLS Regional Office.

Sheet 1 of 1 sheets

Enter the BLS State, area, and series codes in the spaces provided. Report published industry detail. Include division totals even though not published.
Round employment to nearest hundred.
Place pertinent comments on reverse side.

Published Industry Title	Series Code	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual Average
Total Nonagricultural Emp.	000000	880.5	874.4	884.9	896.0	900.4	909.8	898.7	879.5	891.5	897.8	903.9	909.1	893.7
Manufacturing	300005	164.9	163.3	164.1	163.4	165.1	167.1	165.0	159.2	167.0	166.4	167.3	166.2	164.9
Durable goods	300025	100.2	99.2	99.4	98.6	100.0	101.9	101.0	95.3	101.9	102.0	102.5	101.8	100.3
Lumber & wood products	324005	3.1	1.9	2.2	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.0
Furniture & fixtures	325005	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.3	1.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
Stone, clay & glass products	332005	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7
Primary metal industries	333005	29.6	29.8	30.0	30.3	30.2	30.6	30.6	30.4	29.9	29.9	30.0	29.4	30.1
Blast furnace and basic steel prods.	333105	22.0	22.2	22.4	22.6	22.4	22.8	22.9	22.6	22.1	22.0	22.1	21.5	22.3
Fabricated metal prods.	334005	8.5	8.3	8.1	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.4
Metal cans & shipping containers	334105	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.4
Machinery, except elec.	335005	11.4	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.2	11.8
Electric and electronic equipment	336005	20.3	20.4	20.1	18.5	20.6	20.9	20.7	17.6	21.2	21.1	21.1	21.1	20.3
Transportation equip.	337005	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.2	13.9	14.7	14.9	11.3	15.1	15.3	15.4	15.4	14.5
Ship and boat building and repair	337305	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.0	4.8	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	5.7
Instruments and misc. manufacturing	338045	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	339005	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Nondurable Goods	400015	64.7	64.1	64.7	64.8	65.1	65.2	64.0	63.9	65.1	64.4	64.8	64.4	64.6
Food & kindred prods.	420005	14.3	14.2	14.3	14.2	14.1	14.0	13.9	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.1	13.9	14.1
Textile mill prods.	422005	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Apparel & other textile prods.	423005	10.9	10.7	10.9	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.7	10.5	10.6	10.1	10.2	10.0	10.5
Paper & allied products	426005	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	8.0	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.7
Paperboard containers & boxes	426505	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.4	6.5	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6
Printing & publishing	427005	11.9	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.6	13.0	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.5
Chemicals & allied prods.	428005	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.6	11.4	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.0	11.6	11.7	11.4
Petroleum & coal prods.	429005	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
Rubber & misc. plastic products	430005	6.3	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.1	5.9	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.3
Misc. plastic prods.	430705	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7
Leather & leather prods.	431005	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nonmanufacturing	000060	715.6	711.1	720.8	732.6	735.3	742.7	733.7	720.3	724.5	731.4	736.6	742.9	728.8
Construction	200005	46.2	43.9	46.9	50.8	52.1	53.5	54.6	55.1	54.0	52.8	52.9	51.7	51.2
Transportation & public utilities	500005	59.9	60.7	61.7	61.9	62.2	62.8	61.8	61.2	61.3	62.4	63.0	63.3	61.8
Railroad transportation	540005	6.5	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4
Transportation, except railroads	540045	30.3	31.4	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.6	31.1	30.5	30.7	31.8	32.4	32.8	31.7
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	547095	23.1	23.1	23.3	23.5	23.6	23.7	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	24.1	23.7
Wholesale & retail trade	600005	193.3	188.7	190.4	191.8	193.4	193.8	188.6	188.3	190.8	194.9	196.8	201.7	192.7
Wholesale trade	650005	50.8	50.7	50.8	51.3	51.1	51.0	50.4	50.6	50.7	51.4	51.4	51.5	51.0
Retail trade	652005	142.5	138.0	139.6	140.5	142.3	142.8	138.2	137.7	140.1	143.5	145.4	150.2	141.7
General merchandise stores	653005	21.3	19.9	19.9	20.4	20.8	20.3	19.8	19.5	19.9	20.4	21.5	23.7	20.8
Finance, insurance, & real estate	700005	52.4	52.4	52.8	53.5	53.9	54.9	54.2	54.3	54.6	54.1	54.2	54.5	53.8
Banking	760005	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.2
Insurance carriers	763005	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.2	14.4	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.5	14.4
Services & mining	800055	171.2	171.8	173.9	176.4	177.5	177.3	176.2	176.6	177.0	178.8	177.4	178.2	176.0
Total government	998008	192.6	193.6	195.1	198.2	196.2	200.4	198.3	184.8	186.8	188.4	192.3	193.5	193.3
Total federal government	998011	46.8	46.6	46.6	46.7	47.0	47.5	47.7	47.6	47.2	47.0	46.9	47.0	47.0
Total state & local government	998509	145.8	147.0	148.5	151.5	149.2	152.9	150.6	137.2	139.6	141.4	145.4	146.5	146.3
Total state government	998512	48.2	48.8	49.8	49.3	49.1	48.0	46.9	46.6	48.1	48.6	49.1	49.1	48.5
Total local government	998523	97.6	98.2	98.7	102.2	100.1	104.9	103.7	90.6	91.5	92.8	96.3	97.4	97.8

STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

October, 1979

During the first month of fiscal year 1980, October, 1979, the Employment Service had 21,259 new applicants and renewals, an increase of 63.7 percent from last month and a 7.9 percent increase from the same period last year. The Baltimore SMSA represented 55.8 percent of the new applicants and renewals. Persons over age 45 registered the largest increase, 84.3 percent, from last month and one of 16.7 percent over last year.

Placements, however, decreased by 12.5 percent from last month and were down 21.8 percent from October, 1978. Of all placements, 50.3 percent were in the Baltimore SMSA. There were 6.0 percent more short-term placements this year than last; although, short-term placements decreased by 36.6 percent from last month, as the summer season ended.

There were 8.5 percent fewer referrals in October than a year ago. From last month, though, there was a 9.0 percent increase in referrals. The ratio of referrals to placements this month is 2.6:1. This is similar to October, 1978, when the ratio was 2.2:1.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND WIN ACTIVITIES

OCTOBER 1979

ACTIVITY	STATE OF MARYLAND October 1979	STATE OF MARYLAND September 1979	STATE OF MARYLAND October 1978	BALTIMORE SMSA October 1979	BALTIMORE SMSA September 1979
NEW APPLICANTS AND RENEWALS	21,259	12,983	19,695	11,857	NOT AVAILABLE
Economically disadvantaged	5,911	4,292	4,993	4,066	
Minority	8,897	5,195	7,970	5,858	
Claimant	9,751	5,870	7,845	5,806	
Female	10,054	6,453	9,163	5,572	
Handicapped	1,266	719	1,118	582	
Veteran	3,361	2,029	3,574	1,837	
Disabled	176	104	184	79	
Vietnam Era	1,394	825	1,372	746	
Under 22	5,416	3,666	5,137	3,012	
Over 45	3,044	1,652	2,608	1,566	
PLACEMENTS	2,816	3,220	3,602	1,417	
Nonagricultural	2,760	3,123	3,545	1,386	
Economically disadvantaged	1,027	1,218	1,047	687	
Minority	1,376	1,447	1,553	890	
Handicapped	159	140	215	63	
Veteran	664	491	825	323	
Disabled	44	33	64	14	
Vietnam Era	314	212	346	161	
Short-Term	550	867	519	271	
Economically disadvantaged	187	363	163	119	
Minority	317	443	323	205	
Agricultural	56	97	57	31	
REFERRALS	7,344	6,740	8,024	4,061	
Nonagricultural	7,227	6,568	7,910	3,989	
Economically disadvantaged	2,445	2,378	2,126	1,777	
Minority	3,653	3,231	3,861	2,488	
Handicapped	461	342	481	219	
Veteran	1,740	1,346	1,825	1,013	
Disabled	100	68	121	37	
Vietnam Era	809	582	741	486	
Agricultural	117	172	114	72	
OPENINGS UNFILLED	11,193	10,309	15,526	5,874	
Nonagricultural	10,742	9,567	14,590	5,831	
Agricultural	451	742	936	43	
PARTIAL FISCAL YEAR ACTIVITIES					
APPLICANTS ACTIVE SOME TIME DURING FISCAL YEAR	107,415	232,492	89,269	64,496	
OPENINGS DURING FISCAL YEAR	16,637	93,167	22,323	9,022	
NONAGRICULTURAL	15,822	89,924	21,234	8,936	
AGRICULTURAL	815	3,243	1,089	86	
PLACEMENTS	2,860	41,406	3,690	1,461	
NONAGRICULTURAL	2,804	40,673	3,633	1,430	
AGRICULTURAL	56	733	57	31	

STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICES November, 1979

During November, the Employment Service had a 20.6 percent decrease in new applicants and renewals from October. There was, however, a 21.4 percent increase from this same period last year. Veterans among the applicants and renewals also decreased from last month, by 16.4 percent. The Baltimore SMSA represented 55 percent of the veterans and the total new applicants and renewals in the state.

Placements increased by 3.3 percent from October. The largest group increase in placements was the handicapped (11.3 percent). At the same time, though, veteran placements decreased 16.0 percent. There were 36.7 percent fewer short-term placements in November from October and a 34.3 percent decrease from this time last year. Referrals, 53.3 percent of which were in the Baltimore SMSA, decreased from last month by 3.3 percent. From the same period last year, referrals increased by 15.2 percent. Unfortunately, veteran referrals decreased this month from last by the same percentage (16 percent) as did veteran placements.

Unfilled nonagricultural openings decreased 7.4 percent from last month, with 52.2 percent of them located in the Baltimore SMSA. The ratio of referrals to placements for November was 2.4:1. This is similar to the ratio for last month (2.6:1) and is somewhat lower than last year's (2.1:1).

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND WIN ACTIVITIES

NOVEMBER 1979

ACTIVITY	STATE OF MARYLAND			BALTIMORE SMSA	
	November 1979	October 1979	November 1978	November 1979	October 1979
NEW APPLICANTS AND RENEWALS	16,884	21,259	13,903	9,350	11,857
Economically disadvantaged	5,106	5,911	3,729	3,452	4,066
Minority	7,115	8,897	5,365	4,303	5,858
Claimant	8,565	9,751	6,094	4,880	5,806
Female	7,487	10,054	6,261	3,998	5,572
Handicapped	984	1,266	702	474	582
Veteran	2,811	3,361	2,348	1,534	1,837
Disabled	151	176	125	78	79
Vietnam Era	1,134	1,394	928	654	746
Under 22	4,477	5,416	3,834	2,512	3,012
Over 45	2,432	3,044	1,815	1,187	1,566
PLACEMENTS	2,909	2,816	2,885	1,510	1,417
Nonagricultural	2,866	2,760	2,858	1,490	1,386
Economically disadvantaged	1,109	1,027	887	695	687
Minority	1,296	1,376	1,319	794	890
Handicapped	177	159	147	83	63
Veteran	558	664	598	245	323
Disabled	45	44	34	17	14
Vietnam Era	265	314	254	126	161
Short-Term	348	550	530	175	271
Economically disadvantaged	118	187	120	74	119
Minority	184	317	284	115	205
Agricultural	11	56	27	20	31
REFERRALS	7,106	7,344	6,167	3,791	4,061
Nonagricultural	7,020	7,227	6,124	3,759	3,989
Economically disadvantaged	2,361	2,445	1,665	1,548	1,777
Minority	3,513	3,653	2,974	2,168	2,488
Handicapped	435	461	350	215	219
Veteran	1,455	1,740	1,381	851	1,013
Disabled	94	100	92	50	37
Vietnam Era	651	809	563	401	486
Agricultural	86	117	43	32	72
OPENINGS UNFILLED	10,257	11,193	13,223	5,354	5,874
Nonagricultural	9,945	10,742	12,772	5,324	5,831
Agricultural	312	451	451	30	43
PARTIAL FISCAL YEAR ACTIVITIES					
APPLICANTS ACTIVE SOME TIME DURING FISCAL YEAR	122,961	107,415	102,035	73,116	64,496
OPENINGS DURING FISCAL YEAR	21,659	16,637	27,992	11,618	9,022
NONAGRICULTURAL	20,785	15,822	26,864	10,336	8,936
AGRICULTURAL	874	815	1,128	103	86
PLACEMENTS	5,756	2,860	6,647	2,999	1,461
NONAGRICULTURAL	5,652	2,804	6,563	2,943	1,430
AGRICULTURAL	104	56	84	56	31

During December, 1979, Employment Service activity, in general, decreased from the previous month's activity, in all likelihood due to the holiday season. New applicants and renewals decreased by 17.2 percent from last month, the largest decrease being among the disabled veterans (down 26.5 percent), with the next largest being women (26.4 percent) and minorities (22.4 percent). There were, however, 6.5 percent more new applicants and renewals than in December, 1978.

Nonagricultural placements were down 36.1 percent over the month, with the economically disadvantaged group having the largest decrease in placements, 39.7 percent. The next group having a substantial decrease in placements was the disabled vets, 33.3 percent. Short-term placements were down 10.6 percent from last month and down 30.9 percent from this time last year. Total placements in the Baltimore SMSA decreased from last month by 42.8 percent.

Referrals decreased by 34.3 percent from November in both the state and SMSA and were 9.0 percent less than at this time last year. Veteran referrals were down 6.9 percent statewide from last year and were down by 20.6 percent in the SMSA from last month. There were fewer openings unfilled than last month, by 12.7 percent, and 23.2 percent less than this time last year.

In the year-to-date figures, applicants active at any time during the fiscal year increased by 9.9 percent from November, by 18.9 percent from last year this time, and by 9.1 percent in the SMSA over the month. Openings during the fiscal year increased by 15.0 percent over last month. Placements year-to-date increased by 32.8 percent from November, but were 15.5 percent less than last year. In the SMSA, the placements increased by 30.0 percent from last month.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND WIN ACTIVITIES

DECEMBER 1979

ACTIVITY	STATE OF MARYLAND			BALTIMORE SMSA	
	December 1979	November 1979	December 1978	December 1979	November 1979
NEW APPLICANTS AND RENEWALS	13,980	16,884	13,130	7,651	9,350
Economically disadvantaged	4,302	5,106	3,643	2,903	3,452
Minority	5,521	7,115	4,738	3,462	4,303
Claimant	7,869	8,565	6,047	4,739	4,880
Female	5,507	7,487	5,260	2,888	3,998
Handicapped	825	984	731	393	474
Veteran	2,545	2,811	2,458	1,443	1,534
Disabled	111	151	125	59	78
Vietnam Era	1,041	1,134	963	606	654
Under 22	3,703	4,477	3,531	1,885	2,512
Over 45	1,987	2,432	1,684	1,015	1,187
PLACEMENTS	1,853	2,909	2,366	864	1,510
Nonagricultural	1,830	2,866	2,338	856	1,490
Economically disadvantaged	669	1,109	753	409	695
Minority	873	1,296	1,033	493	794
Handicapped	130	177	127	56	83
Veteran	435	558	463	222	245
Disabled	30	45	32	11	17
Vietnam Era	195	265	196	105	126
Short-Term	311	348	450	152	175
Economically disadvantaged	109	118	143	78	74
Minority	178	184	239	113	115
Agricultural	23	11	28	8	20
REFERRALS	4,666	7,106	5,130	2,490	3,791
Nonagricultural	4,612	7,020	5,072	2,463	3,759
Economically disadvantaged	1,533	2,361	1,442	1,027	1,548
Minority	2,246	3,513	2,293	1,390	2,168
Handicapped	317	435	321	166	215
Veteran	1,058	1,455	1,137	676	851
Disabled	72	94	79	43	50
Vietnam Era	468	651	477	305	401
Agricultural	54	86	58	27	32
OPENINGS UNFILLED	8,950	10,257	11,660	4,493	5,354
Nonagricultural	8,667	9,945	11,509	4,476	5,324
Agricultural	283	312	151	17	30
PARTIAL FISCAL YEAR ACTIVITIES					
APPLICANTS ACTIVE SOME TIME DURING FISCAL YEAR	135,089	122,961	113,576	79,765	73,116
OPENINGS DURING FISCAL YEAR	24,912	21,659	28,215	13,349	11,618
NONAGRICULTURAL	21,106	20,785	27,945	11,769	10,336
AGRICULTURAL	258	874	270	106	103
PLACEMENTS	7,643	5,756	9,044	3,898	2,999
NONAGRICULTURAL	7,515	5,652	8,932	3,833	2,943
AGRICULTURAL	128	104	112	65	56

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
1100 NORTH EUTAW STREET
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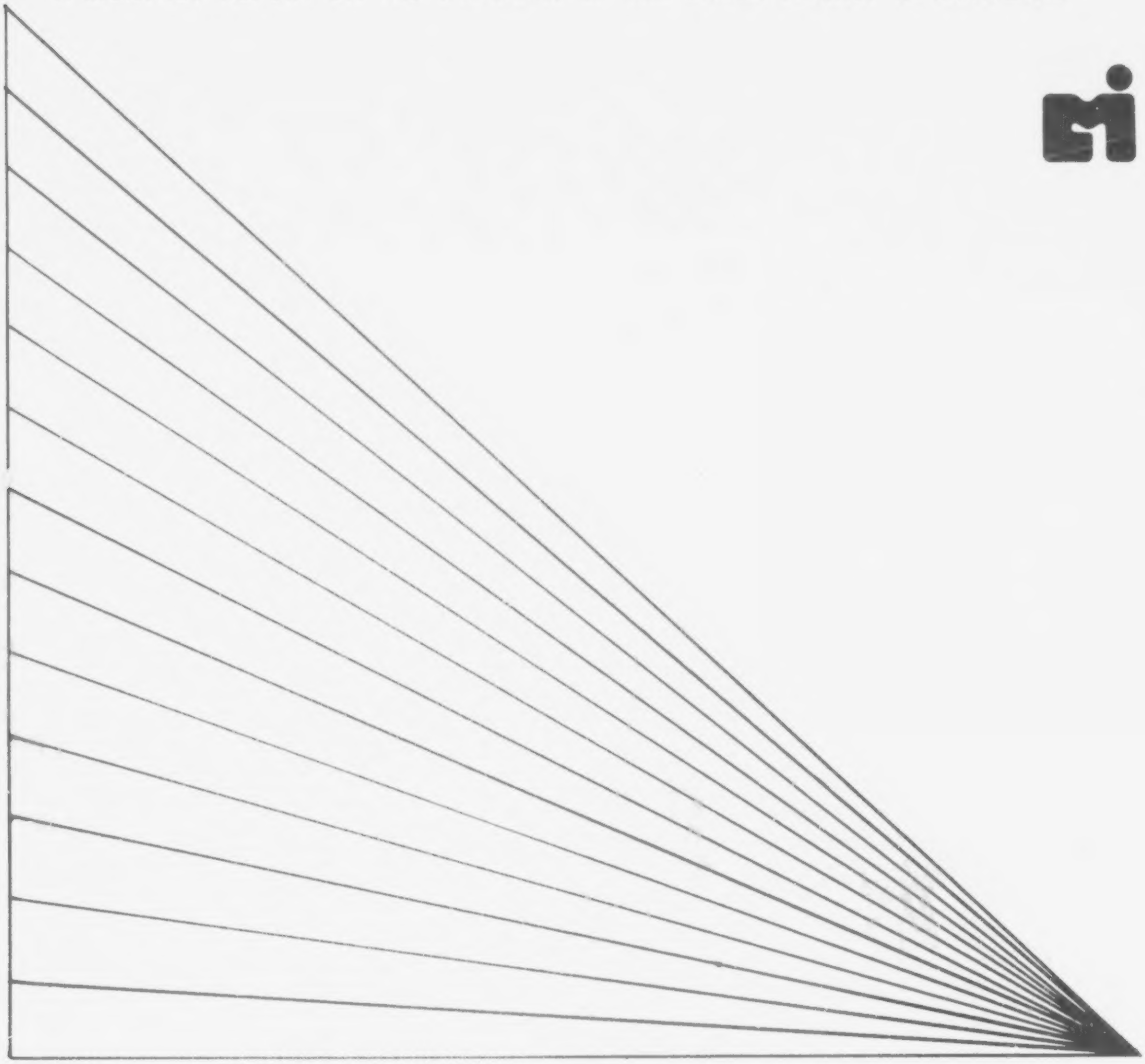
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

DHR
Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

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LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

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PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
OFFICE OF PROGRAM PLANNING AND EVALUATION
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor
1100 North Eutaw Street · Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Phone: 383-5000

Geraldine Aronin
Asst. Secretary for Program Planning and Evaluation

DHR
Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary
BILL B. BENTON
Deputy Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET
DIMENSIONS

February, 1980

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's February unemployment figures show a remarkable easing of the unemployment rate, as it declined from 7.3 percent in January to 6.8 percent in February. This allowed Maryland to match the national rate, which remained at its January level. Unemployment in the state was slightly higher last February, when the rate reached a high for the year of 6.9 percent.

January's unemployment rate represented an unusually high level for Maryland due to large layoffs in the transportation equipment industry, triggered by slack consumer demand. Also, there were seasonal layoffs in retail trade, construction, post-secondary schools, and food processing. Unemployment eased in February by an estimated 9,170 persons, as an additional 7,285 persons became employed. Post-secondary schools returned from semester breaks, county and city governments engaged in some hiring, and business services experienced more demand. Claims filed for unemployment during February drastically fell to a level even below that registered in December. Though unemployed persons were finding work, some stopped seeking employment, diminishing the state's labor force by 1,885 persons. Nationally, the labor force expanded somewhat, with employment increasing even more rapidly than unemployment decreased.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area experienced a similar drop in its unemployment rate from January to February, falling from 7.9 percent to 7.4 percent. This was slightly higher than its rate last February of 7.3 percent. Employment gained by 4,556 persons over the month as unemployment fell by 5,091, causing a net reduction in the labor force. Trends in employment followed those set statewide. Within the Baltimore area, only Carroll County showed increased unemployment over the month, with its rate rising from 6.2 percent to 6.9 percent. Baltimore City registered the largest decrease in unemployment, as its rate fell from 10.0 percent to 9.1 percent. Employment gained throughout the area.

Unemployment also receded during February in the Maryland portion of the Washington, D.C. SMSA. The rate dropped from 4.4 percent to 4.0 percent. In Prince George's County, the rate declined by 0.5 percentage points. Counties in this area claimed the lowest unemployment rates in the state. Employment rose overall by almost 2,000 workers, particularly in local government, post-secondary schools, and printing/publishing.

Elsewhere in Maryland, unemployment advanced only in Calvert, St. Mary's, Dorchester, Queen Anne's, and Wicomico counties. Cecil County showed the greatest drop in unemployment from January, with its rate going from 12.7 percent to 7.7 percent. Employment decreased in Frederick, St. Mary's, Kent, Queen Anne's, and Worcester counties over the month. Of the employment increases, the largest came in Calvert and Cecil counties, with job gains approximating 400 in each county. There was some hiring in services, and post-secondary schools returned from semester breaks.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Nonagricultural payroll employment in Maryland, gaining 1,200 jobs in February, advanced to 1,600,400, for an increase of 27,600 over this time last year. Manufacturing (240,800) displayed a pattern of slight gains and losses with several industries remaining stationary. Less business accounted for cuts in lumber and wood products (-400), fabricated metal products (-300), food and kindred products (-300), and machinery except electrical (-200). Printing and publishing picked up 300 jobs in periodicals and commercial printing.

INDUSTRY PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (CONTINUED)

Climbing to 1,359,600 jobs, nonmanufacturing employment rose by 2,100 over the month and by 29,000 over the year. Advances were led by state and local government, rebounding from the semester breaks in public post-secondary schools and from stagnated hiring by local governments with 5,900 additional jobs. Service industries followed with an upward movement of 3,400 jobs. Agricultural services prepared for spring planting, business services experienced more business, and private post-secondary schools returned from semester breaks. Finance, insurance, and real estate showed a modest gain of 400, with activity spurred by the rapidily rising interest rates.

Curtailment due to seasonal factors brought retail trade down by 4,100 jobs, with general merchandise and apparel/accessory stores taking sizable employment losses. Even so, the decline was less severe than the drop of 7,600 last February. Construction lost 2,700 jobs, as opposed to the seasonal decrease or 9,200 during last February. An expansion of 6,100 jobs since a year ago, along with the favorable weather conditions, indicates that the construction industry still is holding firm. Transportation employment fell by 1,100, after a loss of 1,300 jobs in January. Weakness is being shown in both water transportation and trucking/warehousing.

Reduced by a mere 300 employees over the month, employment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area registered 884,300 in February. Manufacturing lost 1,200. The greatest drops were caused by less business in fabricated metal products (-400) and lumber/wood products (-400). Representing 82 percent of Baltimore's total employment, nonmanufacturing gained 900 jobs, to total 724,100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of Maryland's production workers in manufacturing dropped by 0.7 hours in February due to shorter scheduled workweeks and less overtime work. At 39.5 hours, the workweek was longer by 0.6 hours than a year ago. Average hourly earnings, at $7.33 per hour, rose 2 cents over the January level and were 42 cents higher than last February. Wages rose over the month due to instances of wage rate increases, more overtime work, and layoffs of lower paid workers. At $289.54, average weekly earnings had increased by only 7.7 percent over the year, as inflation proceeded at a rate of 14.2 percent nationwide. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, average weekly earnings were lower by $2.53 than in January, averaging $311.12. Over the year, they had advanced by 9.0 percent. Weekly hours (40.3) dropped by 0.7 hours, while hourly earnings ($7.72) rose by 7 cents from January.

LABOR TURNOVER

Acceleration was seen during January in all types of labor turnover except layoffs. In Maryland's manufacturing industries, labor accessions jumped during the month from 17 to 27 per 1,000 employees. New hires accelerated from 10 to 14 per 1,000, and recalls from 6 to 11 per 1,000. The largest growth in new hiring occurred in the rubber and plastics industry. Significant rises in recalls were noted in fabricated metals and transportation equipment. Meanwhile, the overall separation rate declined from 37 to 32 per 1,000, due to the drop in layoffs from 25 to 15 per 1,000. The subsidence was seen in the industries of stone/clay/glass products, fabricated metals, paper, and especially transportation equipment. The rate of quits, an indicator of job availability, advanced from 6 to 10 per 1,000.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported a 1.4 percent jump in the U.S. Consumer Price Index for February, up to a level of 236.4. This represents a 14.2 percent increase from last February. Food and beverages, at 238.6, had risen by 0.5 percent over the month and 7.3 percent over 12 months. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the CPI for food at home moved up to 242.4, which was only 0.2 percent higher than a month ago and up by 6.3 percent over the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

State total UI initial claims filed during February, 1980, decreased by 39.5 percent below the January level, as layoffs continued in the primary metals, fabricated metals, fresh and frozen seafood products, and leather products industries. Continued claims decreased by 4.4 percent, the number of checks decreased by 5.3 percent, and the amount of payments was down 4.1 percent over January. The average weekly payment increased to $86.73.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, initial claims decreased 35.0 percent and UCFE continued claims were down 6.7 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX) program, initial claims decreased 15.9 percent and UCX continued claims were down 8.8 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area varied little from statewide trends. Initial claims filed were down 39.2 percent, continued claims were down 0.8 percent, the number of checks increased by 1.2 percent, and the amount of payments rose 2.9 percent above January. The average weekly payment rose to $89.93.

STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Employment Service activity for February, 1980, decreased from last month and last year in almost all categories. This decrease in activity is most likely attributable to two factors. First, February is a shorter work month as there are five fewer working days than in January. Secondly, and most significantly, is the recession of the American economy. Many businesses during this past holiday season laid off a great number of workers. Rather than bringing the workers back, these companies are continuing to leave the workers laid off, apparently until there is an upturn in economic activity.

There were 32 percent more new applicants and renewals this month than February, 1979; but placements decreased 1.3 percent. Nonagricultural unfilled openings increased 9.5 percent over last month although there were 10.3 percent fewer than last year. The only positive area in February's activity over January is a 3.7 percent increase in placements of the economically disadvantaged. Veterans, in general, had shown an increase in activity from December to January, but now have decreased from January to February. This month, veteran referrals statewide decreased by 5.8 percent, placements by 17.2 percent, and applicants and renewals by 17.3 percent.

February's activity for the Baltimore SMSA shows a 17.4 percent decrease in referrals and an 8.1 percent decrease in placements from January. Veteran referrals decreased 14.6 percent and veteran placements by 18.1 percent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

- Affirmative Action Data--State of Maryland and Baltimore Metropolitan Area, 1978
- Employment and Payrolls Covered by the Unemployment Insurance Law of Maryland--for the 1st - 4th quarters of 1978
- Maryland Occupational - Industrial Outlook--1982
- Annual averages for 1979--nonagricultural payroll employment by industry in Maryland, Baltimore Metropolitan Area, Western Maryland, Md. counties in Washington, D.C. SMSA, Balance of State, and Baltimore City; average hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries--Maryland and Baltimore Metropolitan Area; labor turnover rates in manufacturing industries--Maryland and BMA; employment in detailed industry groups--Maryland and BMA.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT - BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

FEBRUARY 1980

AREA	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
	FEBRUARY	JANUARY**	FEBRUARY	JANUARY**	FEBRUARY	JANUARY**	FEBRUARY	JANUARY**
MARYLAND	2,055,255	2,057,140	1,915,084	1,907,799	140,171	149,341	6.8	7.3
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,039,593	1,040,128	962,308	957,752	77,285	82,376	7.4	7.9
BALTIMORE CITY	389,716	391,643	354,265	352,588	35,451	39,055	9.1	10.0
ANNE ARUNDEL	170,646	170,707	162,037	161,270	8,609	9,437	5.0	5.5
BALTIMORE*	310,300	309,724	286,615	285,258	23,685	24,466	7.6	7.9
CARROLL	44,590	44,020	41,496	41,300	3,094	2,720	6.9	6.2
HARFORD	70,406	70,227	65,586	65,276	4,820	4,951	6.8	7.0
HOWARD	53,935	53,805	52,308	52,060	1,627	1,745	3.0	3.2
D.C. AREA	699,194	699,779	670,973	669,024	28,221	30,755	4.0	4.4
CHARLES	36,202	36,153	34,495	34,394	1,707	1,759	4.7	4.9
MONTGOMERY*	306,587	306,417	296,057	295,197	10,530	11,220	3.4	3.7
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	356,406	357,208	340,422	339,433	15,984	17,775	4.5	5.0
WESTERN MARYLAND	150,400	150,726	135,603	135,618	14,797	15,108	9.8	10.0
ALLEGANY	36,412	36,460	32,290	32,211	4,122	4,249	11.3	11.7
FREDERICK*	47,131	47,356	43,369	43,578	3,762	3,778	8.0	8.0
GARRETT	11,273	11,220	9,311	9.252	1,962	1,968	17.4	17.5
WASHINGTON	55,584	55,690	50,633	50,577	4,951	5,113	8.9	9.2
SOUTHERN MARYLAND								
CALVERT	11,868	11,393	10,461	10,061	1,407	1,332	11.9	11.7
ST. MARY'S	17,624	17,536	15,851	15,968	1,773	1,568	10.1	8.9
EASTERN SHORE								
CAROLINE	8,720	8,637	7,533	7,428	1,187	1,209	13.6	14.0
CECIL	27,524	28,617	25,399	24,974	2,125	3,643	7.7	12.7
DORCHESTER	15,365	14,755	13,284	12,982	2,081	1,773	13.5	12.0
KENT	7,596	7,896	6,548	6,675	1,048	1,221	13.8	15.5
QUEEN ANNE'S	7,476	8,354	6,542	7,405	934	949	12.5	11.4
SOMERSET	8,342	7,980	6,480	6,124	1,862	1,856	22.3	23.3
TALBOT	15,161	15,141	14,306	14,156	855	985	5.6	6.5
WICOMICO	31,230	30,750	28,040	27,809	3,190	2,941	10.2	9.6
WORCESTER	15,163	15,447	11,757	11,823	3,406	3,624	22.5	23.5
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	103,269	103,370	92,234	92,040	11,035	11,330	10.7	11.0
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	729,293	730,404	675,693	672,494	53,600	57,910	7.4	7.9
BALANCE OF STATE*	202,271	202,659	180,696	179,799	21,575	22,860	10.7	11.3
UNITED STATES[2]	103,257,000	103,188,000	96,264.000	96,145,000	6,993,000	7,043,000	6.8	6.8

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY—BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
February, 1980

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	February 1980	January 1980	February 1979	February 1980	January 1980	February 1979
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1600.4	1599.2	1572.8	884.3	884.6	874.4
Manufacturing	240.8	241.7	242.2	160.2	161.4	163.3
Durable Goods	133.9	134.8	135.4	96.9	97.9	99.2
Lumber and wood products	4.3	4.7	4.3	2.1	2.5	1.9
Furniture and fixtures	3.6	3.6	4.0	2.6	2.7	3.0
Stone, clay and glass products	9.3	9.3	9.3	6.4	6.4	6.5
Primary metal industries	31.0	31.1	31.5	29.2	29.3	29.8
Blast furnace and basic steel products	21.5	21.7	22.5	21.3	21.4	22.2
Fabricated metal products	11.3	11.6	11.4	8.0	8.4	8.3
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.1	2.3	2.4
Machinery, except electrical	20.0	20.2	20.0	12.1	12.1	11.6
Electric and electronic equipment	30.0	30.0	28.7	20.9	21.0	20.4
Transportation equipment	17.5	17.4	19.5	12.7	12.6	14.8
Ship and boat building and repair	6.4	6.5	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.6
Instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing	6.9	6.9	6.7	2.9	2.9	2.9
Instruments and related products	3.0	3.1	2.9	*	*	*
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3.9	3.8	3.8	2.1	2.1	2.1
Nondurable Goods	106.9	106.9	106.8	63.3	63.5	64.1
Food and kindred products	28.4	28.7	28.6	13.7	13.8	14.2
Meat products	7.4	7.5	6.9	*	*	*
Textile mill products	1.3	1.2	1.3	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	16.7	16.7	17.3	9.7	9.9	10.7
Paper and allied products	9.8	9.8	9.9	7.6	7.6	7.7
Paperboard containers and boxes	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.5	6.6
Printing and publishing	23.5	23.2	22.2	12.7	12.7	11.9
Newspapers	6.1	6.1	5.7	*	*	*
Commercial Printing	8.1	8.1	7.8	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	13.8	13.8	14.2	11.3	11.3	11.4
Petroleum and coal products	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	10.8	10.9	10.5	6.3	6.3	6.1
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.2	5.1	4.8	3.6	3.6	3.5
Leather and leather products	1.8	1.8	2.0	*	*	*
Nonmanufacturing	1359.6	1357.5	1330.6	724.1	723.2	711.1
Construction	94.1	96.8	88.0	46.2	47.5	43.9
Transportation and public utilities	86.1	87.1	85.3	61.2	62.0	60.7
Railroad transportation	9.2	9.2	9.2	6.2	6.2	6.2
Transportation, except railroads	42.4	43.5	42.9	30.9	31.7	31.4
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	34.5	34.4	33.2	24.1	24.1	23.1
Wholesale and retail trade	374.3	378.3	369.0	190.7	192.5	188.7
Wholesale trade	81.7	81.6	80.3	51.2	51.1	50.7
Retail trade	292.6	296.7	288.7	139.5	141.4	138.0
General merchandise stores	42.8	44.5	43.7	20.6	21.8	19.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	89.1	88.7	86.1	54.4	54.0	52.4
Banking	23.3	23.2	22.3	13.5	13.4	12.9
Credit agencies, except banks	10.9	11.0	10.9	*	*	*
Insurance carriers	19.5	19.2	19.5	14.5	14.2	14.4
Services and mining	333.2	329.8	319.9	177.8	174.6	171.8
Total government	382.8	376.8	382.3	193.8	192.6	193.6
Total federal government	130.4	130.3	128.8	47.1	47.1	46.6
Total state and local government	252.4	246.5	253.5	146.7	145.5	147.0
Total state government	82.8	79.0	82.5	48.9	48.4	48.8
Total local government	169.5	167.5	171.0	97.8	97.1	98.2

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[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of almost 3,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1978.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY[1] PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

February 1980

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	February 1980	January 1980	February 1979	February 1980	January 1980	February 1979	February 1980	January 1980	February 1979
Manufacturing	$289.54	$293.86	$268.80	39.5	40.2	38.9	$ 7.33	$ 7.31	$6.91
DURABLE GOODS	325.62	328.41	306.43	40.4	41.0	39.9	8.06	8.01	7.68
Lumber and wood products	207.87	215.74	183.27	39.0	40.1	37.1	5.33	5.38	4.94
Furniture and fixtures	210.94	211.12	169.42	39.8	40.6	37.4	5.30	5.20	4.53
Stone, clay and glass products	327.08	327.66	282.30	42.7	43.0	39.1	7.66	7.62	7.22
Primary metal industries	439.52	445.00	408.24	41.0	42.1	41.7	10.72	10.57	9.79
Fabricated metal products	257.42	261.49	247.40	39.3	39.5	38.9	6.55	6.62	6.36
Machinery, except electrical	312.40	311.95	330.79	40.0	40.2	41.4	7.81	7.76	7.99
Electric and electronic equipment	252.53	249.70	229.10	40.6	40.8	39.5	6.22	6.12	5.80
Transportation equipment	360.48	367.24	328.80	39.7	40.4	38.1	9.08	9.09	8.63
Instruments and misc. mfg.	215.83	230.16	205.25	39.1	41.1	39.7	5.52	5.60	5.17
NONDURABLE GOODS	245.25	251.13	221.30	38.5	39.3	37.7	6.37	6.39	5.87
Food and kindred products	244.53	246.31	209.96	39.0	39.6	36.9	6.27	6.22	5.69
Textile mill products	161.07	158.15	154.70	39.0	38.2	36.4	4.13	4.14	4.25
Apparel and other textile products	166.64	166.50	141.44	34.5	34.4	32.0	4.83	4.84	4.42
Paper and allied products	242.38	249.26	216.15	39.8	41.2	39.3	6.09	6.05	5.50
Printing and publishing	288.70	301.06	284.26	37.3	38.4	39.1	7.74	7.84	7.27
Chemicals and allied products	331.35	332.99	297.51	42.7	43.7	42.2	7.76	7.62	7.05
Leather and leather products	152.22	148.60	148.51	37.4	36.6	36.4	4.07	4.06	4.08

Covers an estimated 167,000 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	February 1980	January 1980	February 1979	February 1980	January 1980	February 1979	February 1980	January 1980	February 1979
MANUFACTURING	$311.12	$313.65	$285.32	40.3	41.0	39.3	$ 7.72	$ 7.65	$7.26
DURABLE GOODS	346.76	349.44	322.81	40.7	41.6	40.1	8.52	8.40	8.05
Stone, clay and glass products	324.59	328.53	289.35	42.1	42.5	39.8	7.71	7.73	7.27
Primary metal industries	442.54	448.37	408.66	40.9	42.1	41.7	10.82	10.65	9.80
Fabricated metal products	263.19	265.84	257.75	39.4	39.5	39.9	6.68	6.73	6.46
Machinery, except electrical	279.05	284.33	294.07	40.5	42.5	40.9	6.89	6.69	7.19
Electric and electronic equipment	286.77	276.08	262.17	41.5	40.9	40.9	6.91	6.75	6.41
Transportation equipment	369.66	381.38	336.00	39.2	40.4	37.5	9.43	9.44	8.96
Instruments and misc. mfg.	240.45	237.15	211.07	41.6	41.1	39.6	5.78	5.77	5.33
NONDURABLE GOODS	254.48	257.44	225.55	39.7	40.1	38.1	6.41	6.42	5.92
Food and kindred products	297.56	301.98	264.62	41.5	42.0	40.4	7.17	7.19	6.55
Textile mill products	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Apparel and other textile products	178.71	176.65	141.52	34.7	34.3	30.9	5.15	5.15	4.58
Paper and allied products	212.65	221.61	189.24	39.6	41.5	38.7	5.37	5.34	4.89
Printing and publishing	276.14	283.88	268.99	38.3	37.6	38.1	7.21	7.55	7.06
Chemicals and allied products	354.78	352.00	320.66	43.8	44.5	43.1	8.10	7.91	7.44

Covers an estimated 108,600 production workers.

[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

**Not published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

(per 1,000 employees)

January 1980

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	1/80	12/79	1/79	1/80	12/79	1/79	1/80	12/79	1/79	1/80	12/79	1/79	1/80	12/79	1/79	1/80	12/79	1/79
MANUFACTURING	27	17	25	14	10	14	11	6	9	32	37	28	10	6	9	15	25	11
DURABLE GOODS	27	12	24	11	6	12	14	4	10	29	41	27	7	5	6	15	31	11
Stone, clay and glass products	20	11	28	11	6	12	8	3	15	34	40	43	13	7	10	16	29	26
Primary metal industries	6	4	13	2	2	4	3	1	8	17	12	12	1	1	1	1	9	2
Fabricated metal products	42	15	38	16	8	15	26	6	21	30	40	40	12	7	12	13	24	21
Machinery, except electrical	21	11	25	14	7	21	4	2	1	16	11	16	5	4	7	6	2	1
Electric and electronic equipment	17	9	13	11	5	10	1	1	1	15	12	11	7	4	4	3	3	1
Transportation equipment	42	17	37	8	7	8	33	9	27	43	134	57	5	3	5	46	125	44
NONDURABLE GOODS	27	23	25	17	14	17	8	8	7	35	32	31	13	8	12	15	18	12
Food and kindred products	21	26	25	15	20	13	5	6	10	51	45	44	19	13	15	20	22	22
Textiles and apparel	52	39	35	25	20	23	25	27	12	53	48	41	16	10	18	28	31	12
Paper and allied products	14	4	17	10	3	16	4	1	1	8	24	20	4	2	6	1	20	10
Printing and publishing	22	20	17	20	15	12	1	3	4	29	21	18	10	8	8	12	7	8
Chemicals and allied products	20	15	20	10	8	11	9	7	9	21	20	20	5	3	6	10	13	6
Petroleum and coal products	5	6	13	2	6	12	*	*	1	7	7	33	1	1	2	*	*	22
Rubber and misc. plastic products	30	13	37	23	9	36	6	1	*	24	24	27	11	8	15	4	10	4

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	1/80	12/79	1/79	1/80	12/79	1/79	1/80	12/79	1/79	1/80	12/79	1/79	1/80	12/79	1/79	1/80	12/79	1/79
MANUFACTURING	25	14	23	12	9	13	11	5	9	28	38	27	7	4	7	14	28	12
DURABLE GOODS	26	11	22	9	5	10	13	4	10	27	44	26	5	4	5	14	35	13
Stone, clay and glass products	19	7	23	7	3	10	10	3	11	24	40	47	8	5	8	12	32	30
Primary metal industries	5	4	12	2	2	4	2	1	7	17	10	11	1	1	1	10	7	*
Fabricated metal products	41	14	34	10	7	14	30	6	18	28	33	36	7	3	8	16	25	22
Machinery, except electrical	24	13	24	20	10	20	*	1	1	16	11	20	7	5	7	4	1	1
Electric and electronic equipment	9	5	11	4	1	8	*	*	*	12	10	8	4	3	2	3	1	1
Transportation equipment	56	22	43	11	8	6	43	12	36	80	174	72	7	4	6	63	164	57
NONDURABLE GOODS	25	18	24	16	11	17	8	6	7	29	28	27	9	6	11	14	17	9
Food and kindred products	18	22	24	13	16	11	4	5	12	39	38	39	11	10	16	17	19	17
Textiles and apparel	49	32	28	24	14	17	24	17	11	51	35	34	13	7	14	32	24	11
Paper and allied products	17	4	18	12	4	17	4	*	1	8	29	22	4	2	6	*	26	10
Printing and publishing	17	18	17	16	12	15	1	3	2	24	17	15	7	5	7	12	8	4
Chemicals and allied products	22	15	19	11	8	11	10	6	7	18	20	17	5	2	5	8	14	5
Petroleum and coal products	6	8	13	3	8	12	*	*	1	9	9	32	2	2	2	*	*	21
Rubber and misc. plastic products	37	13	50	26	10	49	9	1	*	28	30	36	15	8	22	7	16	5

*Less than 0.5

NOTE: Turnover rates are based on data for the entire month; whereas, data on payroll employment relate to a one week period including the 12th of month. Therefore, month-to-month changes as indicated by the two tables are not entirely comparable.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

February, 1980

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	February 1980	January 1980	February 1979	February 1980	January 1980	February 1979
Total Initial Claims	22,471	37,149	25,507	13,554	22,281	13,994
Total Continued Claims	196,146	205,274	165,987	113,935	114,877	87,396
Total Number of Payments	195,933	206,966	140,657	111,733	110,441	74,363
Total Amount of Payments	$16,992,612	$17,724,391	$11,586,782	$10,047,784	$9,769,690	$6,285,602
Average Weekly Payment	$ 86.73	$ 85.64	$ 82.38	$ 89.93	$ 88.46	$ 84.53

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	February 1980	January 1980	February 1979
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	268	412	187
Total continued claims	2,061	2,208	1,732
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	329	391	301
Total Continued claims	3,035	3,327	2,352

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

MARYLAND

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND WIN ACTIVITIES

February, 1980

ACTIVITY	STATE OF MARYLAND			BALTIMORE SMSA	
	February 1980	January 1980	February 1979	February 1980	January 1980
NEW APPLICANTS AND RENEWALS	16,408	20,228	12,442	8,882	11,465
Economically disadvantaged	5,216	6,329	3,558	3,399	4,287
Minority	6,439	7,891	4,341	3,965	5,278
Claimant	9,022	10,861	5,886	5,356	6,766
Female	6,872	8,460	5,092	3,689	4,663
Handicapped	935	1,156	667	458	574
Veteran	2,682	3,245	2,216	1,414	1,841
Disabled	134	151	126	63	73
Vietnam Era	1,057	1,321	930	554	781
Under 22	3,820	4,830	2,812	1,945	2,604
Over 45	2,437	2,929	1,635	1,330	1,582
PLACEMENTS	2,015	2,311	2,042	998	1,086
Nonagricultural	1,992	2,292	2,035	991	1,082
Economically disadvantaged	930	897	674	506	559
Minority	954	1,132	843	564	615
Handicapped	139	155	134	63	72
Veteran	365	441	507	177	216
Disabled	23	27	46	13	15
Vietnam Era	155	182	236	77	100
Short-Term	248	424	288	130	136
Economically disadvantaged	106	131	95	72	74
Minority	165	285	161	92	108
Agricultural	23	19	7	7	4
REFERRALS	5,879	6,436	4,599	2,880	3,485
Nonagricultural	5,814	6,364	4,563	2,858	3,445
Economically disadvantaged	2,170	2,202	1,488	1,267	1,505
Minority	2,817	3,236	2,076	1,623	2,080
Handicapped	400	435	311	185	210
Veteran	1,349	1,432	1,154	732	857
Disabled	87	84	91	54	51
Vietnam Era	581	638	525	323	415
Agricultural	65	72	36	22	40
OPENINGS UNFILLED	9,199	8,407	10,276	4,344	4,233
Nonagricultural	8,987	8,207	10,024	4,317	4,205
Agricultural	212	200	252	27	28
PARTIAL FISCAL YEAR ACTIVITIES					
APPLICANTS ACTIVE SOME TIME DURING FISCAL YEAR	165,844	152,305	139,083	96,984	89,605
OPENINGS DURING FISCAL YEAR	34,368	29,617	42,781	18,120	14,195
NONAGRICULTURAL	29,164	25,095	36,340	16,156	14,068
AGRICULTURAL	396	358	357	135	127
PLACEMENTS	12,013	9,976	13,664	6,028	5,006
NONAGRICULTURAL	11,843	9,829	13,515	5,952	4,937
AGRICULTURAL	170	147	149	76	69

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALANCE OF STATE[2]--FEBRUARY 1980

Major Industry Grouping	February 1980	January 1980	February 1979
Total Nonagricultural Employment	149.3	148.9	143.5
Manufacturing	24.2	24.5	24.7
Food & kindred products	10.1	10.4	10.4
Apparel & other textile products	2.9	2.9	2.9
Lumber & wood products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Printing & publishing	2.2	2.2	2.0
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other	6.8	6.8	7.2
Nonmanufacturing	125.1	124.4	118.8
Construction	14.2	14.3	12.1
Transportation & public utilities*	6.9	7.3	7.0
Communications & public utilities	2.4	2.4	2.4
Wholesale & retail trade*	42.2	42.2	40.0
General merchandise stores	2.6	2.7	2.5
Finance, insurance & real estate*	5.4	5.5	5.9
Banking	1.5	1.5	1.5
Insurance carriers	1.4	1.4	1.5
Services & mining*	25.0	23.8	23.2
Health services	6.6	6.6	6.2
Total government	31.4	31.3	30.6
Total federal government	10.4	10.5	10.5
Total state & local government	21.0	20.8	20.1

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]--FEBRUARY 1980

Major Industry Grouping	February 1980	January 1980	February 1979
Total Nonagricultural Employment	114.0	113.8	109.7
Manufacturing	31.6	31.4	31.0
Food & kindred products	1.2	1.2	1.3
Apparel & other textile products	3.6	3.5	3.5
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.3	1.4	1.5
Stone, clay & glass products	1.5	1.5	1.6
Other	22.1	21.9	21.2
Nonmanufacturing	82.4	82.4	78.7
Construction	7.4	7.6	6.5
Transportation & public utilities*	7.3	7.5	7.4
Railroad transportation	2.6	2.6	2.6
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.7	2.6
Wholesale & retail trade	26.7	26.9	25.2
Wholesale trade	5.1	5.1	5.0
Retail trade*	21.6	21.8	20.2
General merchandise stores	3.2	3.3	3.5
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.4	3.4	3.3
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.7
Service & mining*	19.0	19.0	17.4
Health services	6.7	6.7	6.4
Total government	18.6	18.0	18.9
Total federal government	2.6	2.5	2.6
Total state & local government	16.0	15.5	16.3

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1978. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties and data not distributable by county.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY-- BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY--FEBRUARY, 1980

Major Industry Grouping	February 1980	January 1980	February 1979
Total Nonagricultural Employment	465.2	465.3	464.9
Manufacturing	72.9	73.6	77.1
Food & kindred products*	10.5	10.5	10.9
Dairy products	1.7	1.7	1.9
Bakery products	1.3	1.3	1.3
Sugar & confec. prods./fats & oils	1.4	1.4	1.5
Beverages	2.3	2.3	2.4
Apparel & other textile products*	6.0	6.2	6.2
Men's & boys' suits & coats	2.5	2.5	2.4
Paper & allied products*	2.7	3.0	3.1
Paperboard containers & boxes	1.9	2.2	2.2
Printing & publishing*	8.8	8.6	8.6
Commercial printing	2.8	2.8	2.8
Chemical & allied products*	6.9	7.0	7.3
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.5	2.5	2.4
Rubber & plastic products	2.1	2.1	2.1
Stone, clay & glass products	4.1	4.0	4.3
Primary metal industries	8.9	8.9	8.5
Fabricated metal products*	4.1	4.3	4.6
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.6	1.7	2.0
Machinery except electrical	3.9	4.1	3.9
Transportation equipment	7.7	7.7	9.9
Miscellaneous mfg.	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other nonpublished industries	5.8	5.8	6.3
Nonmanufacturing	392.3	391.7	387.8
Construction	16.3	16.7	15.2
Transportation & public utilities*	46.0	47.0	46.2
Railroad transportation	3.1	3.1	3.2
Trucking & warehousing	9.9	10.2	10.0
Water transportation	8.5	9.1	9.0
Wholesale & retail trade	82.6	83.5	87.6
Wholesale trade	25.7	25.6	27.6
Retail trade*	56.9	57.9	60.0
General merchandise stores	7.4	7.9	7.8
Finance, insurance & real estate*	41.4	41.1	40.4
Banking	13.3	13.2	12.4
Credit agencies & other banks	5.3	5.3	5.1
Insurance carriers	11.5	11.1	11.2
Service & mining*	97.9	96.8	91.9
Health services	32.4	32.5	31.6
Total government	108.1	106.6	106.5
Total federal government	15.0	15.1	14.7
Total state & local government	93.1	91.5	91.8

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1978.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY — BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
FEBRUARY 1980

(in thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	February 1980	January 1980	February, 1979
Nonagricultural Payroll Employment	471.2	472.7	456.0
Manufacturing	22.5	22.2	20.9
Durable Goods	10.6	10.7	10.5
Stone, clay and glass products	1.2	1.2	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	4.8	4.8	4.6
Other	4.6	4.7	4.8
Nondurable Goods	11.9	11.5	10.4
Food and kindred products	3.1	3.0	2.8
Printing and publishing	7.1	6.8	6.0
Other	1.7	1.7	1.6
Nonmanufacturing	448.7	450.5	435.1
Contract construction	32.0	33.0	30.1
Transportation and public utilities	12.3	12.2	11.3
Wholesale and retail trade	119.5	120.4	116.6
General merchandise stores	17.0	17.4	17.7
Apparel and accessory stores	5.8	5.9	5.7
Other	96.7	97.1	93.2
Finance, insurance and real estate	27.7	27.7	26.3
Banking	6.6	6.5	6.2
Credit agencies except banks	2.9	2.9	3.2
Other	18.2	18.3	16.9
Services and mining	108.2	109.3	104.8
Total government	149.0	147.9	146.0
Total federal government	70.9	71.1	70.0
Total state and local government	78.1	76.8	76.0

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1978.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
1100 NORTH EUTAW STREET
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21201

Postage and Fees Paid
Employment Security Mail
LAB 449

1258

Congressional Information
Service - SRI
7101 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W.
Suite 900
Washington, D. C. 20014

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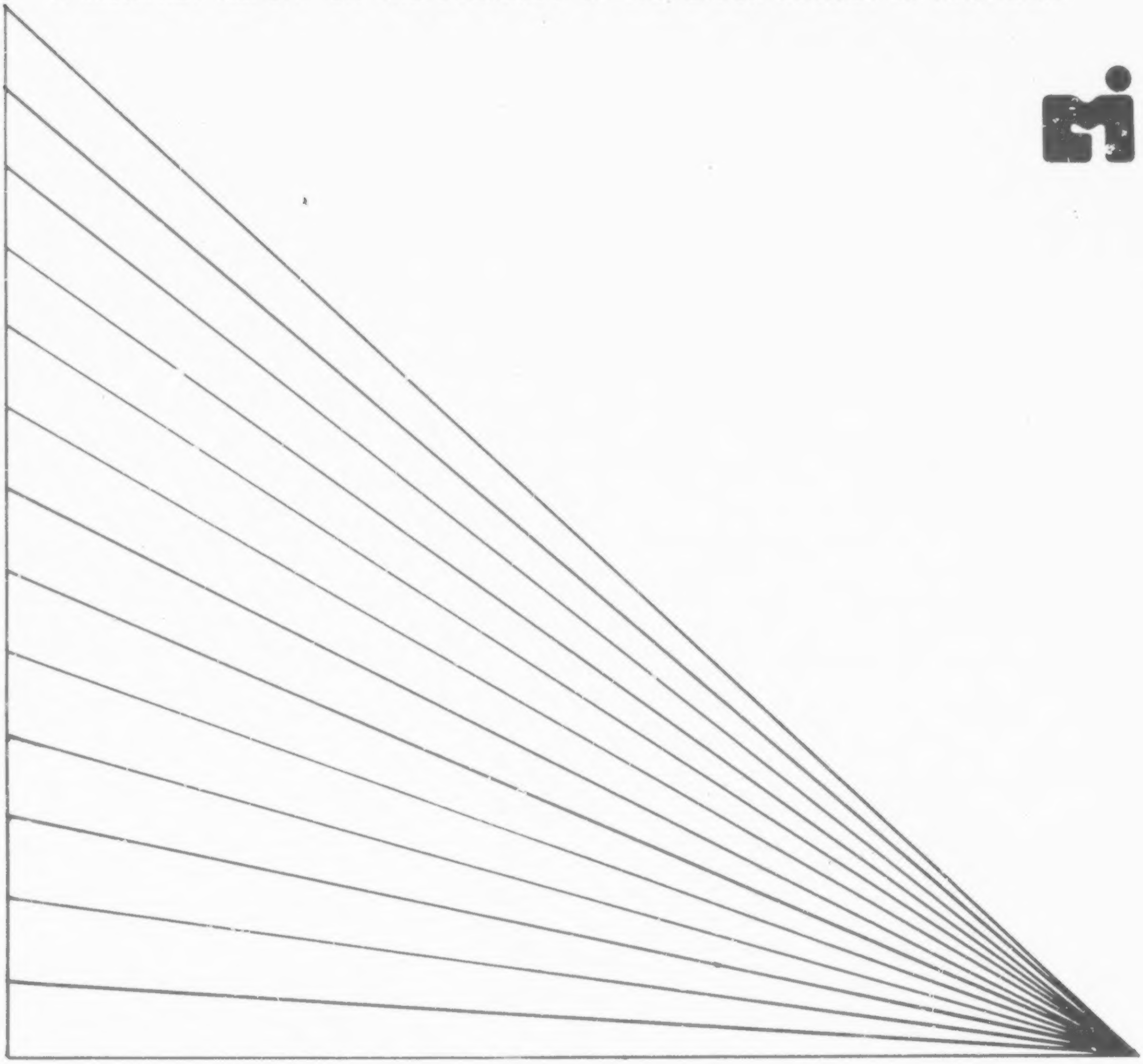
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

DHR
Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

Volume 26, Number 3

LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

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PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
OFFICE OF PROGRAM PLANNING AND EVALUATION
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor
1100 North Eutaw Street - Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Phone: 383-5000

Geraldine Aronin
Asst. Secretary for Program Planning and Evaluation

DHR

Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

BILL B. BENTON
Deputy Secretary

MARYLAND LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

March, 1980

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Maryland's unemployment rate dropped significantly from 7.0 percent in February to 6.6 percent in March. A decline in claims filed for unemployment insurance was noted during this period.

The first signs of an economic recession may be appearing in the state's labor market. On the employment scene, weakness is being shown among jobs in manufacturing, retail trade, and construction. Unemployment rates usually display a much larger drop between February and March, as winter layoffs end in construction, trade, tourism, and recreation industries. In 1979, they fell from 6.9 percent to 5.8 percent during that period. Nationally, the unemployment rate dipped from 6.8 percent to 6.6 percent during this March, a decrease even smaller than that shown in Maryland. Maryland's unemployment rate matched the national rate, after hovering above the U.S. rate since October, 1979. Unemployment is now at a higher level in the state than last March, when the rate came to 5.8 percent.

The level of unemployment in Maryland decreased by an estimated 5,698 persons or 4.0 percent during March. Meanwhile, employed persons increased by 28,025 or 1.5 percent from February. As seasonal workers entered the labor force and the labor market began a limited spring expansion, the civilian labor force gained by 1.1 percent. Even though unemployment is declining and employment is expanding, these trends are normal for springtime and are occurring at a slower pace than in previous years. Declining consumer demand and the high interest rates are making employers in trade and construction reluctant to engage in spring hiring.

A decline in unemployment rates also was noted in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area during March, as the rate fell from 7.8 percent to 7.4 percent. Unemployment receded and employment rose at rates similar to those statewide. These trends were followed in all counties of the area, with Carroll County exhibiting a sizable drop in its unemployment rate from 6.9 percent to 6.0 percent.

Unemployment also eased in the Washington, D.C. area over the month, with the rate subsiding from 4.1 percent to 3.9 percent. Montgomery and Prince George's counties persisted with the lowest rates in the state, with the exception of Howard County. Unemployment remained relatively high in Western Maryland, though the rate decreased somewhat from 9.7 percent to 9.5 percent. Allegany County actually increased in unemployment, with the rate proceeding from 11.0 percent to 11.2 percent. Garrett County registered a relatively high unemployment rate of 17.0 percent. The state's highest unemployment rates are observed on the Eastern Shore, where a rate of 22.6 percent was recorded for Somerset County and one of 20.5 percent for Worcester County. Within the Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland, unemployment rose from its February rate in Calvert, Cecil, and Somerset counties. On the other hand, Queen Anne's County exhibited a particularly large drop in its unemployment rate, from 15.1 percent to 12.1 percent. Employment, meanwhile, advanced in every county.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

In March, nonagricultural payroll employment in Maryland rose to 1,614,700. This represented a gain of 15,400 over the month.

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment (Continued)

Nonmanufacturing, credited with this month's growth, stood at 1,374,300 jobs. State and local government (+6,700) showed the greatest expansion, due to seasonal hiring by governmental agencies along with peak staffing by boards of education and public post-secondary schools. Service industries' payrolls were boosted by 3,800 jobs as spring weather brought more activity in personal services, amusement/recreation services, hotel/lodging places, private post-secondary schools, and agricultural services. In retail trade (+2,800), a curtailment of 400 jobs at general merchandise stores was offset by seasonal gains at eating/drinking places and other trade establishments. Last March, trade's spring recovery started at a faster pace, with a gain of 4,300 jobs. Construction, hampered by high interest rates, gained an insignificant 1,100 jobs. This time last year, construction was in a much stronger position, picking up 9,600 jobs. Finance, insurance, and real estate added 800 jobs to its rolls during March. Transportation employment advanced by 400, as jobs increased in trucking by almost twice as much as they declined in water transportation. Manufacturing industries displayed a slight downward movement (-300) and were down by 3,100 from a year ago. Changes in the various manufacturing categories were insignificant.

At 893,600, employment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area was up 9,100 over the month. Trends followed those set statewide. Retail trade added only 900 jobs during March, as compared with an additional 2,800 statewide. Seasonal hiring by eating and drinking places was more evident outside the Baltimore area. Baltimore's growth in services (+1,400) lagged behind the state's advance (+3,800), due to the area's negligible advance in personal services.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average workweek of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries decreased by 0.3 hours from February to average 39.2 hours and was 1.0 hours shorter than a year ago. Average hourly earnings rose 9 cents over the month to $7.45. Substantial hourly wage increases occurred in stone/clay/glass products (+16 cents), primary metals (+13 cents), electric/electronic equipment (+12 cents), and transportation equipment (+14 cents). Less overtime work, layoffs of lower paid workers, and wage rate increases produced a pattern of shorter workweeks and higher pay rates. Weekly earnings, up $1.32 from February, had risen by 5.0 percent from a year ago to average $292.04. Meanwhile, prices of consumer items rose over the year by 14.7 percent nationally. Average weekly earnings of Baltimore's production workers stood at $312.78, for a 40.1 hour workweek at an hourly wage of $7.80.

LABOR TURNOVER

Labor turnover receded during February in Maryland's manufacturing industries. Labor separations dipped from 27 to 25 per 1,000 employees. While new hires inched up from 14 to 15 per 1,000, recalls fell from 11 to 9 per 1,000. In textiles and apparel, recalls dropped from 25 to 11 per 1,000. The decrease in labor separations was more extensive, as the separation rate declined from 32 to 28 per 1,000. Labor separations are proceeding more rapidly than labor accessions. Quits diminished slightly from 10 to 9 per 1,000, and layoffs dropped from 15 to 12 per 1,000 workers. Layoffs in transportation equipment slowed from 46 per 1,000 in January to 21 per 1,000 in February. Turnover rates were somewhat higher than in February, 1979, when the accession rate stood at 23 per 1,000 and the separation rate at 24 per 1,000. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, labor accessions also showed a downward trend from January, decreasing from 25 to 22 per 1,000. New hires held steady at 12 per 1,000 and recalls declined to 7 per 1,000. Separation rates, meanwhile, remained at the January level of 28 per 1,000. Quits inched up to 8 per 1,000 and layoffs dipped to 13 per 1,000.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

As reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the nation's Consumer Price Index for all items climbed to 239.8 during March, up 1.4 percent from February and 14.7 percent from a year ago. At 241.0, the index for food and beverages was up 1.0 percent over the month, for a yearly change of 7.4 percent. Rising costs of beef, eggs, fruit, vegetables, and sugar were blamed for the higher food prices. The CPI for all items in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area zoomed to 245.0, showing a 4.5 percent rise over the past two months. Baltimore's inflation rose to 17.2 percent since March, 1979, 2.5 percentage points higher than the national rate. Up 1.0 percent since January, the area's index for food and beverages was 241.8, advancing 6.4 percent over the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed during March, 1980, were down 12.6 percent from February, as workers in the seasonal construction and recreation/amusements industries began to be recalled. Continued claims were up 3.9 percent, with many workers in the primary metals and transportation equipment industries remaining on indefinite furloughs. Also contributing to the increase were layoffs in the fabricated metals and rubber products industries. The number of unemployment insurance checks issued was down 3.2 percent and the amount of payments was down 2.5 percent. The average weekly payments increased slightly to $87.34.

Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program increased 19.0 percent and UCFE continued claims increased 13.3 percent. Initial claims for the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX) program were up 3.3 percent and UCX continued claims were up 6.8 percent.

Unemployment insurance activities for the Baltimore Metropolitan Area followed the same patterns as those statewide. Initial claims filed were down 14.5 percent, continued claims were up 2.4 percent, the number of checks was down 3.5 percent, and the amount of payments was down 4.0 percent. The average weekly payments declined slightly to $89.46.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

During March, the State Employment Service had an increase in new applicants and renewals of 5.5 percent over the previous months and 11.7 percent over March a year ago. In the Baltimore SMSA, new applicants and renewals increased 13.0 percent from last month. Of the statewide total, there was a 27.8 percent reduction in Unemployment Insurance claimants and a 17.2 percent reduction in disabled veterans over the month.

Placements, although they increased by 6.6 percent from last month, had decreased by 30.8 percent from last March. Veteran placements had decreased 37.3 percent from last year and short-term placements (less than 150 days) by 40.1 percent. Comparing last month's to this month's activity within the Baltimore SMSA, all placements increased by 5.4 percent, veterans' placements by 24.9 percent, and short-term placements by 10.8 percent.

Referrals, in comparison with a year ago, were down 7.5 percent and veteran referrals were down 16.0 percent. Within the SMSA, though, referrals were up from last month by 14.8 percent and veteran referrals increased by 13.9 percent. Compared to March of last year, there were 18.6 percent fewer unfilled openings and 18.7 percent more applicants active some time during the fiscal year.

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT - BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

MARCH 1980

AREA	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
	March	February**	March	February**	March	February**	March	February**
MARYLAND	2,079,930	2,057,603	1,941,864	1,913,839	138,066	143,764	6.6	7.0
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,035,905	1,024,327	959,379	944,913	76,526	79,414	7.4	7.8
BALTIMORE CITY	389,245	384,922	353,187	347,862	36,058	37,060	9.3	9.6
ANNE ARUNDEL	170,099	168,041	161,544	159,108	8,555	8,933	5.0	5.3
BALTIMORE*	308,835	305,379	285,743	281,434	23,092	23,945	7.5	7.8
CARROLL	44,018	43,749	41,370	40,746	2,648	3,003	6.0	6.9
HARFORD	69,971	69,175	65,387	64,401	4,584	4,774	6.6	6.9
HOWARD	53,736	53,061	52,148	51,362	1,588	1,699	3.0	3.2
D.C. AREA	721,051	713,371	693,273	684,044	27,778	29,327	3.9	4.1
CHARLES	38,121	37,636	35,641	35,166	2,480	2,470	6.5	6.6
MONTGOMERY*	316,931	313,381	305,896	301,824	11,035	11,557	3.5	3.7
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	365,998	362,352	351,736	347,053	14,262	15,299	3.9	4.2
WESTERN MARYLAND	153,004	152,283	138,529	137,517	14,475	14,766	9.5	9.7
ALLEGANY	37,192	36,904	33,037	32,855	4,155	4,049	11.2	11.0
FREDERICK*	48,051	47,889	44,472	44,119	3,579	3,770	7.4	7.9
GARRETT	11,443	11,378	9,502	9,404	1,941	1,974	17.0	17.3
WASHINGTON	56,318	56,112	51,518	51,139	4,800	4,973	8.5	8.9
SOUTHERN MARYLAND								
CALVERT	12,001	11,809	10,554	10,388	1,447	1,421	12.1	12.0
ST. MARY'S	18,128	18,003	16,494	16,207	1,634	1,796	9.0	10.0
EASTERN SHORE								
CAROLINE	8,944	8,848	7,812	7,676	1,132	1,172	12.7	13.2
CECIL	28,217	27,961	26,024	25,809	2,193	2,152	7.8	7.7
DORCHESTER	15,638	15,459	13,532	13,355	2,106	2,104	13.5	13.6
KENT	7,908	7,832	6,918	6,781	990	1,051	12.5	13.4
QUEEN ANNE'S	7,529	6,394	6,621	5,427	908	967	12.1	15.1
SOMERSET	8,609	8,424	6,665	6,549	1,944	1,875	22.6	22.3
TALBOT	15,488	15,365	14,742	14,509	746	856	4.8	5.6
WICOMICO	32,108	31,977	29,079	28,642	3,029	3,335	9.4	10.4
WORCESTER	15,400	15,551	12,244	12,023	3,156	3,528	20.5	22.7
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	104,953	104,394	94,057	93,398	10,896	10,996	10.4	10.5
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	727,070	718,948	673,636	663,479	53,434	55,469	7.3	7.7
BALANCE OF STATE*	208,091	205,259	186,326	182,532	21,765	22,727	10.5	11.1
UNITED STATES[2]	103,351,000	103,257,000	96,546,000	96,264,000	6,805,000	6,993,000	6.6	6.8

[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

[2] Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY—BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

March 1980

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	March 1980	February 1980	March 1979	March 1980	February 1980	March 1979
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1614.7	1599.3	1596.7	893.6	884.5	884.9
Manufacturing	240.4	240.7	243.5	159.8	160.1	164.1
Durable Goods	133.7	133.8	135.8	96.4	96.8	99.4
Lumber and wood products	4.2	4.3	4.5	1.9	2.1	2.2
Furniture and fixtures	3.6	3.6	4.1	2.6	2.6	3.1
Stone, clay and glass products	9.2	9.3	9.4	6.3	6.5	6.6
Primary metal industries	31.1	31.0	31.6	29.3	29.2	30.0
Blast furnace and basic steel products	21.6	21.5	22.7	21.3	21.3	22.4
Fabricated metal products	11.1	11.2	11.2	7.9	7.9	8.1
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.5
Machinery, except electrical	20.2	20.1	20.1	12.2	12.1	11.7
Electric and electronic equipment	30.0	30.0	28.6	20.8	20.9	20.1
Transportation equipment	17.4	17.5	19.5	12.6	12.7	14.7
Ship and boat building and repair	6.3	6.4	6.0	5.9	6.0	5.5
Instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing	6.9	6.8	6.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
Instruments and related products	3.1	3.0	3.0	*	*	*
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3.8	3.8	3.8	1.9	2.0	2.1
Nondurable Goods	106.7	106.9	107.7	63.4	63.3	64.7
Food and kindred products	28.3	28.3	28.8	13.7	13.6	14.3
Meat products	7.3	7.4	6.8	*	*	*
Textile mill products	1.2	1.3	1.3	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	16.6	15.6	17.6	9.8	9.7	10.9
Paper and allied products	9.8	9.9	10.0	7.6	7.6	7.7
Paperboard containers and boxes	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.6
Printing and publishing	23.5	23.5	22.3	12.7	12.7	12.0
Newspapers	6.2	6.1	5.7	*	*	*
Commercial Printing	8.1	8.1	7.9	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	13.9	13.9	14.3	11.4	11.4	11.5
Petroleum and coal products	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	10.8	10.8	10.7	6.3	6.3	6.3
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.2	5.2	5.0	3.7	3.6	3.6
Leather and leather products	1.8	1.8	1.9	*	*	*
Nonmanufacturing	1374.3	1358.6	1353.2	733.8	724.4	720.8
Construction	95.3	94.2	97.6	46.9	45.8	46.9
Transportation and public utilities	86.5	86.1	86.5	62.0	61.3	61.7
Railroad transportation	8.9	8.9	9.2	6.0	6.0	6.2
Transportation, except railroads	43.1	42.7	44.0	31.8	31.2	32.2
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	34.5	34.5	33.3	24.2	24.1	23.3
Wholesale and retail trade	375.9	372.7	373.8	191.2	190.0	190.4
Wholesale trade	82.0	81.6	80.8	51.5	51.2	50.8
Retail trade	293.9	291.1	293.0	139.7	138.8	139.6
General merchandise stores	41.3	41.7	43.9	19.8	20.3	19.9
Finance, insurance and real estate	90.0	89.2	86.7	54.8	54.4	52.8
Banking	23.3	23.3	22.4	13.5	13.5	13.0
Credit agencies, except banks	11.0	11.0	11.0	*	*	*
Insurance carriers	19.6	19.5	19.5	14.5	14.4	14.4
Services and mining	337.4	333.6	324.0	179.6	178.2	173.9
Total government	389.2	382.8	384.6	199.3	194.7	195.1
Total federal government	129.8	130.1	128.6	47.0	47.0	46.6
Total state and local government	259.4	252.7	256.0	152.3	147.7	148.5
Total state government	84.7	82.8	84.3	50.8	48.9	49.8
Total local government	174.7	169.9	171.7	101.5	98.8	98.7

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of almost 3,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1978.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY–PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

MARCH 1980

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	March 1980	February 1980	March 1979	March 1980	February 1980	March 1979	March 1980	February 1980	March 1979
Manufacturing	$292.04	$290.72	$278.18	39.2	39.5	40.2	$ 7.45	$ 7.36	$6.92
DURABLE GOODS	330.42	326.83	314.98	40.1	40.3	40.8	8.24	8.11	7.72
Lumber and wood products	207.35	203.87	192.41	37.7	36.8	38.1	5.50	5.54	5.05
Furniture and fixtures	207.59	212.79	180.54	38.3	39.7	40.3	5.42	5.36	4.48
Stone, clay and glass products	336.60	326.70	299.52	42.5	42.1	41.6	7.92	7.76	7.20
Primary metal industries	445.94	439.52	413.25	41.1	41.0	41.7	10.85	10.72	9.91
Fabricated metal products	262.42	257.54	256.46	39.7	39.5	39.7	6.61	6.52	6.46
Machinery, except electrical	321.19	312.00	336.04	40.3	40.0	41.9	7.97	7.80	8.02
Electric and electronic equipment	255.67	255.96	236.87	39.7	40.5	40.7	6.44	6.32	5.82
Transportation equipment	361.14	362.06	345.46	39.0	39.7	39.8	9.26	9.12	8.68
Instruments and misc. mfg.	214.89	217.88	208.00	39.0	39.4	40.0	5.51	5.53	5.20
NONDURABLE GOODS	244.60	246.27	232.07	38.1	38.6	39.4	6.42	6.38	5.89
Food and kindred products	246.80	245.00	224.43	39.3	39.2	39.1	6.28	6.25	5.74
Textile mill products	146.42	161.07	156.46	35.8	39.0	37.7	4.09	4.13	4.15
Apparel and other textile products	163.11	168.92	163.17	33.7	34.9	36.1	4.84	4.84	4.52
Paper and allied products	240.40	240.69	220.30	38.9	39.2	40.2	6.18	6.14	5.48
Printing and publishing	287.53	288.75	289.41	37.1	37.5	39.7	7.75	7.70	7.29
Chemicals and allied products	330.49	334.62	307.82	42.1	42.9	43.6	7.85	7.80	7.06
Leather and leather products	154.16	154.22	143.07	37.6	37.8	35.5	4.10	4.08	4.03

Covers an estimated 166,800 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	March 1980	February 1980	March 1979	March 1980	February 1980	March 1979	March 1980	February 1980	March 1979
MANUFACTURING	$312.78	$310.75	$295.57	40.1	40.2	40.6	$ 7.80	$ 7.73	$7.28
DURABLE GOODS	349.57	345.91	330.47	40.6	40.6	40.9	8.61	8.52	8.08
Stone, clay and glass products	326.14	324.66	300.84	41.6	42.0	41.9	7.84	7.73	7.18
Primary metal industries	449.22	442.54	413.66	41.1	40.9	41.7	10.93	10.82	9.92
Fabricated metal products	271.60	262.01	271.92	40.0	39.4	41.2	6.79	6.65	6.60
Machinery, except electrical	274.29	279.33	299.22	41.0	40.6	41.5	6.69	6.88	7.21
Electric and electronic equipment	285.19	287.60	270.26	40.8	41.5	41.9	6.99	6.93	6.45
Transportation equipment	368.83	367.38	347.53	38.5	39.0	38.7	9.58	9.42	8.98
Instruments and misc. mfg.	224.93	220.02	222.07	39.6	39.5	41.2	5.68	5.57	5.39
NONDURABLE GOODS	256.75	255.17	239.40	39.5	39.5	40.1	6.50	6.46	5.97
Food and kindred products	305.65	299.17	273.57	42.1	41.9	41.2	7.26	7.14	6.64
Textile mill products	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Apparel and other textile products	184.37	179.39	176.27	35.8	34.9	36.8	5.15	5.14	4.79
Paper and allied products	209.98	211.38	195.29	38.6	39.0	40.1	5.44	5.42	4.87
Printing and publishing	272.27	274.17	280.53	36.4	36.9	39.4	7.48	7.43	7.12
Chemicals and allied products	352.51	355.72	333.16	43.2	43.7	44.6	8.16	8.14	7.47

Covers an estimated 108,500 production workers.

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[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

**Not published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS

(per 1,000 employees)

February 1980

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	2/80	1/80	2/79	2/80	1/80	2/79	2/80	1/80	2/79	2/80	1/80	2/79	2/80	1/80	2/79	2/80	1/80	2/79
MANUFACTURING	25	27	23	15	14	14	9	11	7	28	32	24	9	10	8	12	15	10
DURABLE GOODS	25	27	24	13	11	15	10	14	7	25	29	22	7	7	7	9	15	8
Stone, clay and glass products	29	20	27	16	11	10	13	8	15	26	34	34	9	13	8	8	16	18
Primary metal industries	8	6	14	2	2	12	6	3	1	12	17	6	1	1	1	7	1	2
Fabricated metal products	39	42	26	20	16	13	18	26	13	49	30	37	14	12	8	27	13	16
Machinery, except electrical	22	21	16	15	14	14	5	4	*	19	16	16	6	5	5	4	6	4
Electric and electronic equipment	20	17	19	14	11	10	1	1	4	16	15	16	8	7	8	1	3	*
Transportation equipment	42	42	37	14	8	8	26	33	27	36	43	41	5	5	5	21	46	28
NONDURABLE GOODS	25	27	21	17	17	13	7	8	7	32	35	28	11	13	10	15	15	13
Food and kindred products	34	21	22	21	15	13	12	5	8	45	51	35	15	19	12	23	20	16
Textiles and apparel	37	52	27	25	25	16	11	25	11	50	53	39	15	16	14	27	28	20
Paper and allied products	8	14	16	3	10	8	5	4	8	13	8	22	3	4	4	8	1	13
Printing and publishing	17	22	19	15	20	12	2	1	6	24	29	17	11	10	9	10	12	5
Chemicals and allied products	22	20	14	14	10	10	8	9	3	19	21	16	6	5	5	6	10	8
Petroleum and coal products	5	5	33	2	2	8	*	*	25	11	7	19	1	1	8	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	20	30	24	15	23	18	3	6	4	24	24	30	9	11	10	9	4	12

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	2/80	1/80	2/79	2/80	1/80	2/79	2/80	1/80	2/79	2/80	1/80	2/79	2/80	1/80	2/79	2/80	1/80	2/79
MANUFACTURING	22	25	22	12	12	13	7	11	8	28	28	23	8	7	7	13	14	9
DURABLE GOODS	22	26	24	11	9	13	9	13	9	27	27	21	6	5	5	12	14	8
Stone, clay and glass products	21	19	29	11	7	10	10	10	16	23	24	29	7	8	6	7	12	13
Primary metal industries	5	5	14	2	2	13	2	2	1	17	17	6	1	1	1	10	10	2
Fabricated metal products	40	41	23	17	10	8	21	30	14	56	28	35	14	7	6	35	16	18
Machinery, except electrical	24	24	23	21	20	20	1	*	*	25	16	19	9	7	6	5	4	2
Electric and electronic equipment	13	9	17	6	4	7	1	*	4	12	12	15	4	4	6	*	3	*
Transportation equipment	53	56	43	16	11	5	35	43	36	46	80	49	6	7	6	27	63	35
NONDURABLE GOODS	21	25	20	15	16	13	5	8	6	30	29	25	10	9	9	14	14	11
Food and kindred products	30	18	24	18	13	13	11	4	10	40	39	28	16	11	9	18	17	13
Textiles and apparel	25	49	21	18	24	12	6	24	9	51	51	38	14	13	10	30	32	23
Paper and allied products	8	17	16	3	12	9	5	4	6	13	8	16	3	4	5	9	*	5
Printing and publishing	17	17	12	15	16	9	*	1	3	22	24	11	8	7	8	12	12	1
Chemicals and allied products	20	22	13	14	11	10	1	10	2	18	18	15	6	5	5	6	8	7
Petroleum and coal products	7	6	40	3	3	9	*	*	31	15	9	23	2	2	9	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	26	37	31	20	26	25	3	9	4	31	28	43	15	15	14	9	7	20

*Less than 0.5

NOTE: Turnover rates are based on data for the entire month; whereas, data on payroll employment relate to a one week period including the 12th of month. Therefore, month-to-month changes as indicated by the two tables are not entirely comparable.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

MARCH 1980

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	March 1980	February 1980	March 1979	March 1980	February 1980	March 1979
Total Initial Claims	19,632	22,471	16,089	11,591	13,554	9,173
Total Continued Claims	203,707	196,146	177,602	116,702	113,935	96,527
Total Number of Payments	189,663	195,933	193,498	107,824	111,733	102,867
Total Amount of Payments	$16,565,857	$16,992,612	$16,036,256	$9,645,974	$10,047,784	$8,739,083
Average Weekly Payment	$87.34	$86.73	$82.88	$89.46	$89.93	$84.96

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	March 1980	February 1980	March 1979
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	319	268	292
Total continued claims	2,336	2,061	2,101
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	340	329	404
Total Continued claims	3,242	3,035	2,326

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND WIN ACTIVITIES

ACTIVITY	STATE OF MARYLAND March 1980	STATE OF MARYLAND February 1980	STATE OF MARYLAND March 1979	BALTIMORE SMSA March 1980	BALTIMORE SMSA February 1980
NEW APPLICANTS AND RENEWALS	17,306	16,408	15,491	10,036	8,882
Economically disadvantaged	5,490	5,216	4,969	3,668	3,399
Minority	6,788	6,439	5,907	4,443	3,965
Claimant	6,516	9,022	6,623	6,256	5,356
Female	7,464	6,872	6,968	4,254	3,689
Handicapped	961	935	868	498	458
Veteran	2,736	2,682	2,749	1,627	1,414
Disabled	111	134	151	59	63
Vietnam Era	1,117	1,057	1,088	669	554
Under 22	3,918	3,820	3,906	2,184	1,945
Over 45	2,569	2,437	2,113	1,446	1,330
PLACEMENTS	2,148	2,015	3,103	1,052	998
Nonagricultural	2,109	1,992	3,056	1,043	991
Economically disadvantaged	891	930	1,112	555	506
Minority	992	954	1,407	597	564
Handicapped	143	139	180	48	63
Veteran	462	365	737	221	177
Disabled	40	23	62	18	13
Vietnam Era	201	155	323	93	77
Short-Term	334	248	558	144	130
Economically disadvantaged	108	106	209	64	72
Minority	190	165	329	97	92
Agricultural	3	23	47	9	7
REFERRALS	6,497	5,879	7,026	3,306	2,880
Nonagricultural	6,368	5,814	6,910	3,260	2,858
Economically disadvantaged	2,277	2,170	2,294	1,451	1,267
Minority	3,027	2,817	3,361	1,854	1,623
Handicapped	482	400	448	188	185
Veteran	1,528	1,349	1,820	834	732
Disabled	123	87	142	64	54
Vietnam Era	637	581	779	370	323
Agricultural	129	65	116	46	22
OPENINGS UNFILLED	10,061	9,199	12,359	4,574	4,344
Nonagricultural	9,828	8,987	11,919	4,526	4,317
Agricultural	233	212	440	48	27
PARTIAL FISCAL YEAR ACTIVITIES					
APPLICANTS ACTIVE SOME TIME DURING FISCAL YEAR	179,882	165,844	151,491	105,198	96,984
OPENINGS DURING FISCAL YEAR	39,375	34,368	51,249	20,578	18,120
NONAGRICULTURAL	33,374	29,164	43,225	18,332	16,156
AGRICULTURAL	465	396	569	164	135
PLACEMENTS	14,197	12,013	16,813	7,117	6,028
NONAGRICULTURAL	13,989	11,843	16,617	7,033	5,952
AGRICULTURAL	208	170	196	84	76

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY — BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]
MARCH 1980

(in thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	March 1980	February 1980	March 1979
Nonagricultural Payroll Employment	477.3	471.8	462.5
Manufacturing	22.4	22.5	20.9
Durable Goods	10.7	10.6	10.5
Stone, clay and glass products	1.1	1.2	1.1
Electric and electronic equipment	4.9	4.8	4.6
Other	4.7	4.6	4.8
Nondurable Goods	11.7	11.9	10.4
Food and kindred products	2.9	3.1	2.9
Printing and publishing	7.1	7.1	5.9
Other	1.7	1.7	1.6
Nonmanufacturing	454.9	449.3	441.6
Contract construction	32.1	31.9	33.6
Transportation and public utilities	12.4	12.3	11.4
Wholesale and retail trade	119.7	118.6	118.5
General merchandise stores	15.8	16.2	17.6
Apparel and accessory stores	5.5	5.6	5.9
Other	98.4	96.8	95.0
Finance, insurance and real estate	28.1	27.8	26.6
Banking	6.6	6.6	6.3
Credit agencies except banks	3.0	2.9	3.2
Other	18.5	18.3	17.1
Services and mining	110.7	109.5	105.1
Total government	151.9	149.2	146.4
Total federal government	70.5	70.8	70.0
Total state and local government	81.4	78.4	76.4

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[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1978.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]--MARCH 1980

Major Industry Grouping	March 1980	February 1980	March 1979
Total Nonagricultural Employment	151.7	150.2	147.6
Manufacturing	24.6	24.6	25.1
Food & kindred products	10.1	10.0	10.7
Apparel & other textile products	2.8	2.9	2.9
Lumber & wood products	1.3	1.2	1.2
Printing & publishing	2.1	2.1	2.1
Fabricated metal products	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other	7.3	7.4	7.2
Nonmanufacturing	127.1	125.6	122.5
Construction	14.4	14.5	12.6
Transportation & public utilities*	7.3	7.3	7.0
Communications & public utilities	2.5	2.4	2.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	42.9	41.8	42.3
General merchandise stores	2.3	2.4	2.5
Finance, insurance & real estate*	5.4	5.4	5.6
Banking	1.6	1.5	1.5
Insurance carriers	1.4	1.4	1.5
Services & mining*	25.3	25.1	23.9
Health services	6.6	6.6	6.3
Total government	31.8	31.5	31.1
Total federal government	10.5	10.4	10.4
Total state & local government	21.3	21.1	20.7

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]--MARCH 1980

Major Industry Grouping	March 1980	February 1980	March 1979
Total Nonagricultural Employment	113.8	113.6	111.1
Manufacturing	31.7	31.6	31.3
Food & kindred products	1.2	1.2	1.4
Apparel & other textile products	3.5	3.6	3.5
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.3	1.3	1.5
Stone, clay & glass products	1.5	1.5	1.6
Other	22.3	22.1	21.4
Nonmanufacturing	82.1	82.0	79.8
Construction	7.4	7.4	7.5
Transportation & public utilities*	7.2	7.2	7.3
Railroad transportation	2.5	2.5	2.6
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.7	2.6
Wholesale & retail trade	26.5	26.6	25.2
Wholesale trade	5.0	5.0	5.0
Retail trade*	21.5	21.6	20.2
General merchandise stores	3.0	3.1	3.5
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.4	3.4	3.3
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.7
Service & mining*	19.0	18.7	17.6
Health services	6.7	6.7	6.4
Total government	18.6	18.7	18.9
Total federal government	2.6	2.6	2.6
Total state & local government	16.0	16.1	16.3

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1978. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties and data not distributable by county.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THISTABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY-- BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)
MARCH 1980
BALTIMORE CITY

Major Industry Grouping	March 1980	February 1980	March 1979
Total Nonagricultural Employment	468.2	465.1	468.9
Manufacturing	72.7	73.0	77.7
Food & kindred products*	10.4	10.5	10.8
Dairy products	1.7	1.7	1.9
Bakery products	1.3	1.3	1.3
Sugar & confec. prods./fats & oils	1.4	1.4	1.5
Beverages	2.3	2.3	2.3
Apparel & other textile products*	6.0	5.9	6.5
Men's & boys' suits & coats	2.4	2.5	2.4
Paper & allied products*	3.0	3.0	3.1
Paperboard containers & boxes	2.1	2.2	2.2
Printing & publishing*	8.9	8.8	8.6
Commercial printing	2.8	2.8	2.8
Chemical & allied products*	6.9	7.0	7.3
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.5	2.5	2.4
Rubber & plastic products	2.1	2.1	2.2
Stone, clay & glass products	3.9	4.1	4.3
Primary metal industries	8.9	8.9	8.6
Fabricated metal products*	3.9	4.0	4.6
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.6	1.6	2.0
Machinery except electrical	4.0	4.0	4.0
Transportation equipment	7.5	7.7	9.9
Miscellaneous mfg.	1.3	1.3	1.4
Other nonpublished industries	5.9	5.7	6.4
Nonmanufacturing	395.5	392.1	391.2
Construction	17.1	16.3	16.2
Transportation & public utilities*	46.2	46.1	46.5
Railroad transportation	3.1	3.1	3.2
Trucking & warehousing	10.1	9.9	10.3
Water transportation	8.7	8.7	9.1
Wholesale & retail trade	81.9	81.9	86.8
Wholesale trade	25.5	25.7	27.7
Retail trade*	56.4	56.2	59.1
General merchandise stores	7.1	7.2	9.6
Finance, insurance & real estate*	41.7	41.4	40.8
Banking	13.3	13.3	12.8
Credit agencies & other banks	5.3	5.3	5.2
Insurance carriers	11.6	11.5	11.2
Service & mining*	98.4	98.2	93.7
Health services	32.5	32.5	32.2
Total government	110.2	108.2	107.2
Total federal government	14.9	14.9	14.7
Total state & local government	95.3	93.3	92.5

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1978.

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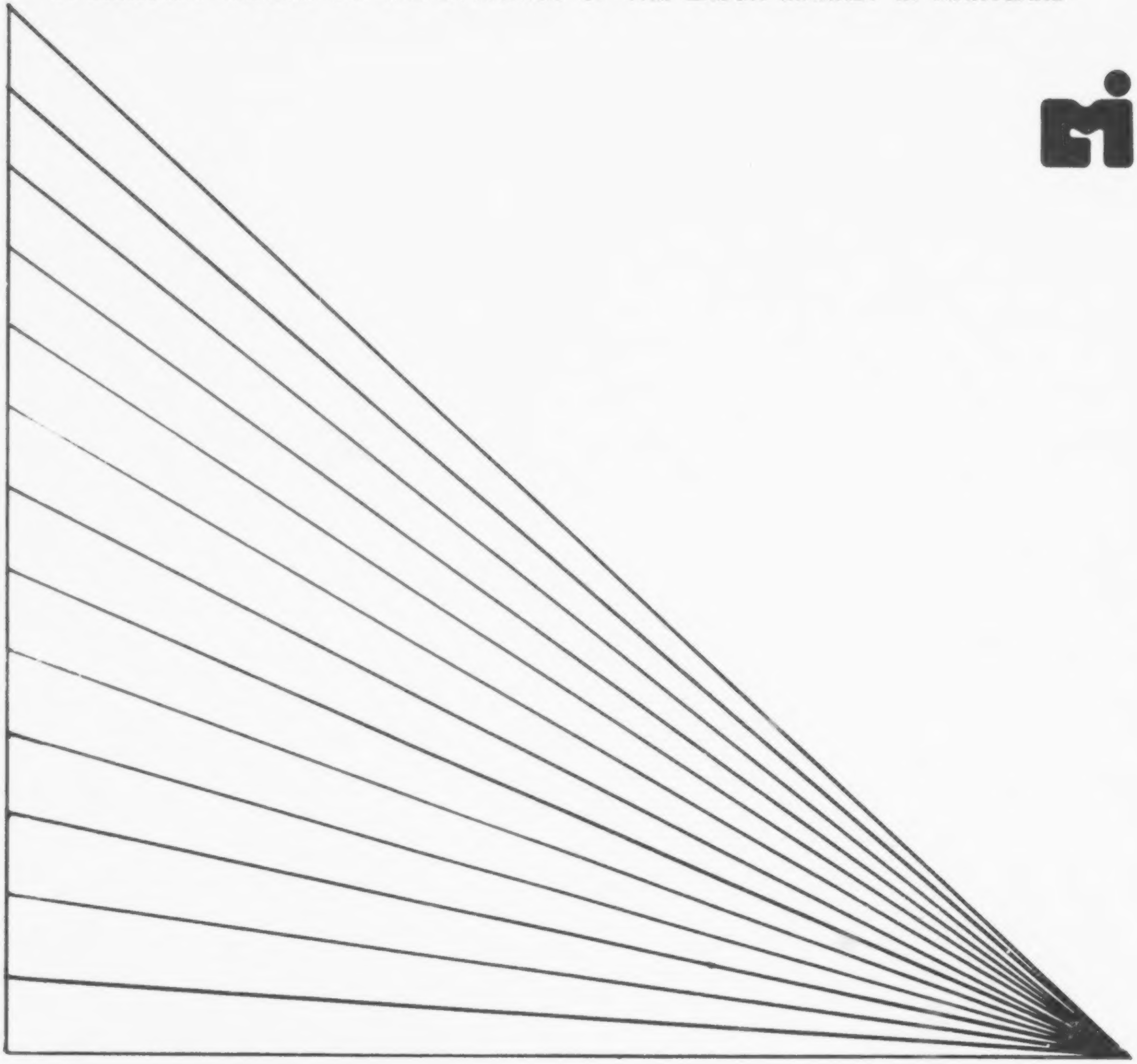
A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND



LABOR MARKET DIMENSIONS

APRIL, 1980

DHR
Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary

HARRY HUGHES
Governor

A MONTHLY REPORT ON THE DYNAMICS OF THE LABOR MARKET IN MARYLAND

Volume 26, Number 4

LABOR
MARKET
DIMENSIONS

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PREPARED BY RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION
OFFICE OF PROGRAM PLANNING AND EVALUATION
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN RESOURCES
in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor
1100 North Eutaw Street - Baltimore, Maryland 21201

Phone: 383-5000

Geraldine Aronin
Asst. Secretary for Program Planning and Evaluation

DHR
Department of Human Resources

KALMAN R. HETTLEMAN
Secretary
BILL B. BENTON
Deputy Secretary

MARYLAND
LABOR MARKET
DIMENSIONS

April, 1980

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment receded in Maryland from 6.5 percent in March to 6.0 percent in April. The rate has not been this low since November, 1979, when it stood at 5.8 percent. April's rate still is greater than the rate a year ago of 5.4 percent. Unemployment typically declines in the spring, with recalls in construction, trade, and the tourism and recreation industries.

The volume of unemployment decreased by an estimated 8,681 persons. Meanwhile, total employment gained by 24,697. Last April, unemployment receded by a lesser 7,832 and employment advanced by a greater 30,862. So far, the most apparent weakness in the labor market is with employment. Springtime hiring in the seasonal industries of construction, trade, and services is occurring at less than normal rates, while manufacturing employment is showing definite recessionary influences. This is having a greater effect on persons who would be entering the labor force in search of seasonal jobs than on those already in the labor force. Therefore, the civilian labor force expanded by only 16,016 this April, compared with 23,030 a year ago. Nationally, the April unemployment rate maintained the March level of 6.6 percent. Employment and unemployment both increased slightly.

In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the unemployment rate fell from 7.2 percent in March to 6.8 percent in April. Declines due to seasonal hiring were seen in every county, particularly Carroll (down by 9 percentage points) and Harford (down by 8 percentage points). The unemployment rate fell from 3.9 percent to 3.4 percent in the Maryland portion of the Washington, D. C. SMSA. Charles County showed the largest reduction from 6.3 percent to 5.5 percent. Unemployment diminished by a sizable amount in Western Maryland, from 9.0 percent to 8.1 percent. Though Washington County's rate was unchanged, unemployment in the other western counties took large reductions. In Garrett County, the rate dropped from 14.9 percent to 13.1 percent. The Balance of State was the area with the largest unemployment decline, from 10.6 percent to 9.4 percent. However, unemployment did advance in Cecil County (from 7.5 percent to 10.6 percent), Talbot County (from 4.6 percent to 5.1 percent), and Dorchester County (from 12.1 percent to 12.5 percent). Extensive layoffs in Delaware's transportation equipment industry are affecting Cecil County residents. In Talbot County, the peak season for seafood processors is ending. Other counties in Southern Maryland and the Eastern Shore exhibited sizable declines in unemployment. The unemployment rate dipped from 18.4 percent to 12.7 percent in Worcester County and from 12.4 percent to 10.8 percent in Calvert County.

Among the Maryland counties, the volume of unemployment decreased in all but Washington, Cecil, Queen Anne's, and Talbot counties. Employers in the industries of construction, trade, and tourism/recreation are engaging in seasonal hiring. Employment gained in all counties of the Baltimore and Washington, D. C. areas. However, it declined in 3 of the 4 Western Maryland counties and in 7 of the 11 Eastern Shore and Southern Maryland counties.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT

Despite an unseasonally sluggish job market, total nonagricultural employment in Maryland rose to 1,632,500 in April, a gain of 14,800 over the month. In comparison, the February-March period saw a growth of 18,400 jobs, while last April's employment had advanced by 25,100 jobs over the month.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (continued)

Slowed down by the weakening economy, nonmanufacturing employment, at 1,393,300, was up 15,600 from March, an increase somewhat below last year's more rapid seasonal advance of +24,800. Retail trade grew by 4,900 with seasonal hiring by eating and drinking places. General merchandise (-100 in April and -400 in March) showed unseasonable weakness. Service employment was boosted by 3,800 jobs in April, following a rise of 4,100 in March. This 7,900 two-month growth is still considerably lower than the 9,700 advance during the same period last year. Seasonal growth in hotels/lodging places and amusement/recreation industries accounted for much of April's rise. A gain of 800 in construction compares unfavorably with last year's much more substantial seasonal advance of 5,900. Recessionary influences are delaying the warm weather hiring.

The hiring of temporary census workers increased federal government jobs by 6,300 while local government, in anticipation of summer breaks at public schools, dropped by 2,400. Finance, insurance, and real estate grew by 1,700, with increases scattered throughout this sector. Meanwhile, transportation except railroads lost 1,300 workers. Water transportation bore more than two-thirds of the loss, due to the slowing of port activity. Less business and sporadic layoffs in motor freight and warehousing accounted for the remaining losses.

Manufacturing employment (239,200), continuing a decline which started in December, lost 800 jobs. Both durable and nondurable goods industries saw curtailment Temporary shutdowns and layoffs due to weak business conditions caused employment to drop in fabricated metal products (-300), leather and leather products (-300), and printing/publishing (-200).

Enhanced by 5,100 additional jobs, employment in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area stood at 900,300 in April. Nonmanufacturing picked up 5,200, while manufacturing stayed essentially the same (-100). Last year, 11,800 jobs were added in nonmanufacturing during April.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

Unchanged from the March level, average weekly earnings of production workers in Maryland's manufacturing industries registered $292.43 in April, for a workweek of 39.2 hours and an average hourly wage of $7.46. More overtime work, differential shiftwork, and layoffs of lower paid workers brought average hourly earnings up slightly in furniture/fixtures (+13 cents), printing/publishing (+7 cents), food/kindred products (+9 cents), apparel/textile products (+8 cents), and fabricated metals (+16 cents). Meanwhile, less overtime work, less business, and differential shiftwork caused reduced hourly pay in primary metals (-9 cents), machinery except electrical (-7 cents), transportation equipment (-11 cents), and leather/leather products (-17 cents). Less overtime work shortened the workweek in furniture/fixtures by 1.9 hours. Overall, average weekly earnings were higher by 5.0 percent than a year ago, while inflation has proceeded at a rate of 14.7 percent nationally. Manufacturing production workers averaged a weekly pay of $310.42 in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area during April, with an average workweek of 39.9 hours at an hourly rate of $7.78. Both workweeks and pay rates were reduced from March levels.

LABOR TURNOVER

A positive increase in labor turnover was seen in Maryland's manufacturing industries during March. Labor accessions jumped from 25 to 28 per 1,000 employees. New hires rose from 15 to 17 per 1,000, while recalls remained at the February level of 9 per 1,000 workers. Labor separations slowly accelerated from 28 to 29 per 1,000. Quits were up to 11 from 9 per 1,000, though layoffs stayed at February's level of 12 per 1,000. Labor separations continue to proceed somewhat more rapidly than labor accessions. In the transportation equipment industry, labor separations rose from 36 to 45 per 1,000, as accessions dropped from 42 to 38 per 1,000. During March, 1979, overall separation rates were lower by 3 per 1,000, while accessions were higher by only 1 per 1,000. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, labor accessions also showed an upward trend from February, increasing from 22 to 27 per 1,000. New hires were up by 3 per

1,000 and recalls accelerated by 4 per 1,000. Separation rates, meanwhile, slightly dropped from 28 to 27 per 1,000. Quits held their February level and layoffs edged down by 1 per 1,000.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported a Consumer Price Index of 242.5 for April. This represents a monthly increase of 1.1 percent, less by 0.3 percentage points than the change from March. Consumer prices have increased by 14.7 percent since last April. April's inflation rate projected over the year amounts to 13.5 percent, compared to a yearly inflation rate of 17.3 percent from the March estimates. The slowing trend in prices is attributed to recessionary influences, declining interest rates, and relatively stable gasoline and food prices. Food and beverages, at 242.8, had risen by 0.7 percent since March and by 7.3 percent from a year ago. In the Baltimore Metropolitan Area, the CPI for food at home rose to 246.2, up by 0.7 percent over the month and by only 4.9 percent over last April.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

Initial claims filed during April, 1980, increased 26.5 percent from March as workers in the primary metals, leather products, electrical machinery, and non-electrical machinery industries were laid off. Continued claims were down 6.7 percent as a result of recalls in the seasonal construction, amusement, entertainment, and motel industries. The number of checks was down 1.0 percent from March and the amount of payments was down 1.2 percent. The average weekly check amount decreased slightly to $87.14.

For the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE) program, initial claims were up 13.2 percent over March's volume and UCFE continued claims were up 33.2 percent. For the Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX) program, initial claims were down 25.9 percent and continued claims were down 34.7 percent.

Initial claims filed in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area increased 17.9 percent and continued claims decreased 5.0 percent. The number of checks issued was up 1.1 percent and the amount of payments was up 1.0 percent. This rise in payment activities reflects the concentration in the Baltimore Metropolitan Area of workers in the primary metals and transportation equipment industries. The average weekly check amount decreased slightly to $89.40.

STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

The economic recession has had a dramatic impact on the Employment Service. Active applicants are up 19 percent when compared to last fiscal year at this time. New applicants and renewals for the month are up 28 percent when compared to April, 1979. Placements are down 22 percent compared to last April and down 25 percent when compared to the same seven months during last fiscal year. Available openings have, also, declined 22 percent this fiscal year compared to last fiscal year. This decline in openings has resulted in 18 percent fewer unfilled openings at the end of April compared to last April. This situation is affecting unfilled agricultural openings (22 percent decline) proportionally more than unfilled nonagricultural openings (18 percent decline).

The economic situation has resulted in a changed composition of new applicants and renewals when compared to April, 1979. More new applicants and renewals are UI claimants and fewer are female. In April, 1980, new applicants and renewals were composed of 30 percent economically disadvantaged, 39 percent minorities, 55 percent UI claimants, 43 percent females, 5 percent handicapped, 15 percent veterans, 24 percent under 22 years, and 14 percent over 45 years. Vietnam Era veterans account for 41 percent of all veterans. Nonagricultural placements were made with 40 percent economically disadvantaged, 46 percent minority, 7 percent handicapped, and 21 percent veteran applicants. Of the veterans placed, 44 percent were

Vietnam Era. Thirty-three percent of existing openings during the year have resulted in placements and 23 percent still remain unfilled. The remaining openings were either filled from sources outside the Maryland Employment Service or the employer decided not to hire anyone.

The Baltimore Metropolitan Area accounts for 57 percent of April's new applicants and renewals and for 58 percent of those applicants who have been available at any time during this fiscal year. The Baltimore SMSA had 44 percent of the state's unfilled openings in April and 52 percent of all openings this fiscal year. This area, also, is where 45 percent of all placements occurred in April and 49 percent of all placements this fiscal year.

NEW PUBLICATIONS OF THE RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS DIVISION

Annual Planning Information Reports, FY 1981--for Maryland, Baltimore CETA Prime Sponsor Area, Western Maryland CETA Prime Sponsor Area, Balance of State CETA Prime Sponsor Area, Baltimore County, Frederick County, Montgomery County, and Prince George's County

Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment–tables for 1975-1979 for Maryland and the counties

Maryland Rural Manpower Report–1979

Report on Older Workers in the Labor Force

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT - BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

APRIL 1980

AREA	LABOR FORCE		EMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
	April	March**	April	March**	April	March**	April	March**
MARYLAND	2,102,947	2,086,931	1,976,738	1,952,041	126,209	134,890	6.0	6.5
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,049,446	1,036,237	978,459	961,651	70,987	74,586	6.8	7.2
BALTIMORE CITY	394,307	389,455	360,211	354,023	34,096	35,432	8.6	9.1
ANNE ARUNDEL	172,615	170,366	164,757	161,926	7,858	8,440	4.6	5.0
BALTIMORE*	312,953	308,630	291,426	286,420	21,527	22,210	6.9	7.2
CARROLL	44,303	43,985	42,193	41,468	2,110	2,517	4.8	5.7
HARFORD	70,602	69,926	66,687	65,542	3,915	4,384	5.5	6.3
HOWARD	54,666	53,874	53,186	52,272	1,480	1,602	2.7	3.0
D.C. AREA	725,994	722,211	700,980	694,271	25,014	27,940	3.4	3.9
CHARLES	38,145	38,110	36,037	35,692	2,108	2,418	5.5	6.3
MONTGOMERY*	318,895	317,235	309,297	306,337	9,598	10,898	3.0	3.4
PRINCE GEORGE'S*	368,956	366,865	355,646	352,242	13,310	14,623	3.6	4.0
WESTERN MARYLAND	154,850	154,640	142,305	140,785	12,545	13,855	8.1	9.0
ALLEGANY	35,976	36,713	32,703	32,743	3,273	3,970	9.1	10.8
FREDERICK*	48,532	49,946	45,599	46,489	2,933	3,457	6.0	6.9
GARRETT	11,642	12,480	10,113	10,622	1,529	1,858	13.1	14.9
WASHINGTON	58,700	55,501	53,890	50,931	4,810	4,570	8.2	8.2
SOUTHERN MARYLAND								
CALVERT	11,059	12,143	9,865	10,639	1,194	1,504	10.8	12.4
ST. MARY'S	18,229	18,168	16,836	16,575	1,393	1,593	7.6	8.8
EASTERN SHORE								
CAROLINE	8,782	8,920	7,746	7,836	1,036	1,084	11.8	12.2
CECIL	29,025	28,097	25,955	25,986	3,070	2,111	10.6	7.5
DORCHESTER	15,984	16,650	13,989	14,639	1,995	2,011	12.5	12.1
KENT	8,160	7,971	7,289	7,028	871	943	10.7	11.8
QUEEN ANNE'S	9,502	8,897	8,573	8,023	929	874	9.8	9.8
SOMERSET	7,404	9,701	6,094	7,879	1,310	1,822	17.7	18.8
TALBOT	15,228	15,588	14,450	14,868	778	720	5.1	4.6
WICOMICO	30,912	31,467	28,164	28,606	2,748	2,861	8.9	9.1
WORCESTER	18,370	16,242	16,031	13,255	2,339	2,987	12.7	18.4
WESTERN MARYLAND CONSORTIUM*	106,318	104,694	96,706	94,296	9,612	10,398	9.0	9.9
BALTIMORE CONSORTIUM*	736,493	727,607	687,033	675,231	49,460	52,376	6.7	7.2
BALANCE OF STATE*	210,800	211,954	191,029	191,026	19,771	20,928	9.4	9.9
UNITED STATES[2]	103,412,000	103,351,000	96,566,000	96,546,000	6,846,000	6,805,000	6.6	6.6

[1] **All data are not seasonally adjusted.**

[2] **Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics**

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.

*Prime Sponsor Areas

**Estimates for the state are revised.

NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY—BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

APRIL 1980

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA[2]		
	April 1980	March 1980	April 1979	April 1980	March 1980	April 1979
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1632.5	1617.7	1621.8	900.3	895.2	896.0
Manufacturing	239.2	240.0	243.5	159.5	159.6	163.4
Durable Goods	133.4	133.8	135.3	96.3	96.4	98.6
Lumber and wood products	4.3	4.2	5.3	2.4	1.9	2.8
Furniture and fixtures	3.5	3.6	4.0	2.4	2.6	2.9
Stone, clay and glass products	9.3	9.2	9.8	6.3	6.3	6.8
Primary metal industries	31.1	31.1	32.0	29.3	29.3	30.3
Blast furnace and basic steel products	21.6	21.6	22.9	21.3	21.3	22.6
Fabricated metal products	10.9	11.2	11.4	7.8	8.0	8.5
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.0	2.1	2.6
Machinery, except electrical	20.2	20.2	20.1	12.1	12.2	11.7
Electric and electronic equipment	29.9	30.0	27.0	20.7	20.8	18.5
Transportation equipment	17.3	17.4	18.9	12.6	12.6	14.2
Ship and boat building and repair	6.4	6.3	5.5	6.0	5.9	5.0
Instruments and miscellaneous manufacturing	6.9	6.9	6.8	2.7	2.7	2.9
Instruments and related products	3.1	3.1	3.0	*	*	*
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	3.8	3.8	3.8	1.9	1.9	2.1
Nondurable Goods	105.8	106.2	108.2	63.2	63.2	64.8
Food and kindred products	27.9	28.0	29.1	13.8	13.6	14.2
Meat products	7.4	7.3	7.3	*	*	*
Textile mill products	1.3	1.3	1.4	*	*	*
Apparel and other textile products	16.5	16.5	17.2	9.9	9.8	10.6
Paper and allied products	9.9	9.8	10.1	7.6	7.6	7.8
Paperboard containers and boxes	6.7	6.6	7.0	6.5	6.5	6.8
Printing and publishing	23.1	23.3	22.5	12.4	12.6	12.1
Newspapers	6.2	6.2	5.6	*	*	*
Commercial Printing	7.7	7.9	8.1	*	*	*
Chemicals and allied products	13.9	13.9	14.3	11.3	11.4	11.6
Petroleum and coal products	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7
Rubber and miscellaneous plastic products	10.9	10.8	10.8	6.3	6.3	6.4
Miscellaneous plastic products	5.2	5.2	5.1	3.6	3.7	3.7
Leather and leather products	1.5	1.8	1.9	*	*	*
Nonmanufacturing	1393.3	1377.7	1378.3	740.8	735.6	732.6
Construction	96.3	95.5	103.5	47.6	46.8	50.8
Transportation and public utilities	85.9	87.3	87.1	61.4	62.7	61.9
Railroad transportation	8.8	8.9	9.3	6.0	6.0	6.3
Transportation, except railroads	42.5	43.8	44.1	31.2	32.5	32.1
Communications, elec., gas & sanitary services	34.6	34.6	33.7	24.2	24.2	23.5
Wholesale and retail trade	382.5	375.9	380.5	191.9	191.2	191.8
Wholesale trade	83.7	82.0	81.6	51.6	51.5	51.3
Retail trade	298.8	293.9	298.9	140.3	139.7	140.5
General merchandise stores	41.2	41.3	44.4	19.8	19.8	20.4
Finance, insurance and real estate	91.8	90.1	88.3	55.4	54.8	53.5
Banking	23.5	23.4	22.4	13.6	13.6	13.1
Credit agencies, except banks	10.9	11.0	11.1	*	*	*
Insurance carriers	19.8	19.8	19.4	14.5	14.5	14.3
Services and mining	341.5	337.7	329.6	181.6	179.7	176.4
Total government	395.3	391.2	389.3	202.9	200.4	198.2
Total federal government	138.2	131.9	128.8	51.4	48.1	46.7
Total state and local government	257.1	259.3	260.5	151.5	152.3	151.5
Total state government	84.8	84.6	83.4	50.1	50.7	49.3
Total local government	172.3	174.7	177.1	101.4	101.6	102.2

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of almost 3,000 employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1978.

[2] Includes Baltimore City and Anne Arundel, Baltimore, Carroll, Harford and Howard Counties.

*Estimate is too small to be published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1970 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

GROSS AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS WORKED BY PRODUCTION WORKERS IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS[1]

APRIL

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	April 1980	March 1980	April 1979	April 1980	March 1980	April 1979	April 1980	March 1980	April 1979
Manufacturing	$292.43	$292.43	$278.50	39.2	39.2	39.9	$7.46	$7.46	$6.98
DURABLE GOODS	328.38	330.80	318.11	39.9	40.0	41.1	8.23	8.27	7.74
Lumber and wood products	207.14	205.09	184.09	37.8	37.7	37.8	5.48	5.44	4.87
Furniture and fixtures	201.63	207.26	178.33	36.2	38.1	38.6	5.57	5.44	4.62
Stone, clay and glass products	350.98	346.25	293.04	43.6	42.8	41.1	8.05	8.09	7.13
Primary metal industries	432.40	444.72	468.17	40.0	40.8	47.1	10.81	10.90	9.94
Fabricated metal products	262.48	262.28	257.04	38.6	39.5	40.1	6.80	6.64	6.41
Machinery, except electrical	310.86	320.80	325.56	39.3	40.2	40.9	7.91	7.98	7.96
Electric and electronic equipment	258.89	256.46	223.44	40.2	39.7	39.9	6.44	6.46	5.60
Transportation equipment	367.20	362.31	296.36	40.0	39.0	34.5	9.18	9.29	8.59
Instruments and misc. mfg.	214.89	214.89	199.25	39.0	39.0	39.3	5.51	5.51	5.07
NONDURABLE GOODS	247.68	244.74	228.48	38.4	38.3	38.4	6.45	6.39	5.95
Food and kindred products	248.92	244.77	217.67	39.2	39.1	37.4	6.35	6.26	5.82
Textile mill products	157.96	146.47	159.09	39.1	35.9	37.7	4.04	4.08	4.22
Apparel and other textile products	172.16	168.90	154.02	34.5	34.4	34.0	4.99	4.91	4.53
Paper and allied products	243.60	242.38	232.37	40.0	39.8	41.2	6.09	6.09	5.64
Printing and publishing	287.82	284.46	279.46	36.9	36.8	38.6	7.80	7.73	7.24
Chemicals and allied products	326.98	325.43	309.17	42.3	42.1	43.0	7.73	7.73	7.19
Leather and leather products	146.22	152.56	139.78	37.3	37.3	33.6	3.92	4.09	4.16

Covers an estimated 166,200 production workers.

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	April 1980	March 1980	April 1979	April 1980	March 1980	April 1979	April 1980	March 1980	April 1979
MANUFACTURING	$310.42	$312.78	$299.06	39.9	40.1	40.8	$7.78	$7.80	$7.33
DURABLE GOODS	345.66	349.06	338.62	40.1	40.4	41.6	8.62	8.64	8.14
Stone, clay and glass products	342.27	338.58	292.54	42.1	41.8	40.8	8.13	8.10	7.17
Primary metal industries	435.20	447.17	473.10	40.0	40.8	47.5	10.88	10.96	9.96
Fabricated metal products	268.97	271.88	261.70	38.7	40.1	40.2	6.95	6.78	6.51
Machinery, except electrical	274.32	273.01	289.07	40.7	40.7	40.6	6.74	6.71	7.12
Electric and electronic equipment	288.35	284.72	253.58	40.9	40.5	40.9	7.05	7.03	6.20
Transportation equipment	367.21	368.83	295.25	39.4	38.5	33.1	9.32	9.58	8.92
Instruments and misc. mfg.	221.09	224.36	205.52	39.2	39.5	39.6	5.64	5.68	5.19
NONDURABLE GOODS	255.82	255.67	237.40	39.6	39.7	39.5	6.46	6.44	6.01
Food and kindred products	304.80	304.08	278.21	42.1	42.0	41.4	7.24	7.24	6.72
Textile mill products	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Apparel and other textile products	185.50	187.20	168.48	35.2	36.0	35.1	5.27	5.20	4.80
Paper and allied products	217.89	212.79	193.34	40.5	39.7	39.7	5.38	5.36	4.87
Printing and publishing	271.89	268.58	269.37	36.3	36.1	38.1	7.49	7.44	7.07
Chemicals and allied products	347.49	344.80	337.62	43.6	43.1	44.6	7.97	8.00	7.57

Covers an estimated 108,100 production workers.

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[1] Excludes non-plant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc. Includes full and part-time wage earners during the pay period including the 12th of the month.

**Not published.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE.
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

LABOR TURNOVER RATES IN SELECTED MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY GROUPS
(per 1,000 employees)

MARCH 1980

MARYLAND

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	3/80	2/80	3/79	3/80	2/80	3/79	3/80	2/80	3/79	3/80	2/80	3/79	3/80	2/80	3/79	3/80	2/80	3/79
MANUFACTURING	28	25	29	17	15	18	9	9	9	29	28	26	11	9	11	12	12	9
DURABLE GOODS	26	25	27	14	13	16	9	10	9	26	25	24	8	7	9	11	9	8
Stone, clay and glass products	35	29	40	23	16	13	12	13	26	39	26	26	15	9	9	16	8	11
Primary metal industries	9	8	13	1	2	10	7	6	2	6	12	9	1	1	2	2	7	1
Fabricated metal products	53	39	46	23	20	16	29	18	29	59	49	27	13	14	12	37	27	10
Machinery, except electrical	17	22	20	11	15	17	3	5	1	18	19	16	8	6	8	3	4	1
Electric and electronic equipment	21	20	19	14	14	13	3	1	3	16	16	21	6	8	10	2	1	5
Transportation equipment	38	42	34	12	14	7	22	26	26	45	36	47	7	5	6	31	21	34
NONDURABLE GOODS	31	25	32	21	17	21	9	7	10	33	32	30	14	11	14	13	15	10
Food and kindred products	35	34	39	23	21	24	12	12	14	41	45	31	17	15	13	16	23	13
Textiles and apparel	51	37	41	27	25	22	23	11	16	63	50	37	21	15	17	34	27	12
Paper and allied products	14	8	17	9	3	11	4	5	5	14	13	18	5	3	12	6	8	3
Printing and publishing	23	17	27	20	15	22	2	2	5	24	24	24	12	11	10	8	10	10
Chemicals and allied products	27	22	23	20	14	12	7	8	11	18	19	26	4	6	8	6	6	10
Petroleum and coal products	7	5	30	5	2	21	*	*	4	2	11	19	1	1	8	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	25	20	30	20	15	28	3	3	*	23	24	35	14	9	20	2	9	7

BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA

INDUSTRY	ACCESSION RATES									SEPARATION RATES								
	Total			New Hires			Recalls			Total			Quits			Layoffs		
	3/80	2/80	3/79	3/80	2/80	3/79	3/80	2/80	3/79	3/80	2/80	3/79	3/80	2/80	3/79	3/80	2/80	3/79
MANUFACTURING	27	22	27	15	12	15	11	7	9	27	28	25	8	8	9	12	13	9
DURABLE GOODS	25	22	25	11	11	12	12	9	11	26	27	23	6	6	7	13	12	10
Stone, clay and glass products	45	21	43	31	11	7	14	10	34	28	23	19	4	7	4	17	7	8
Primary metal industries	9	5	12	1	2	10	8	2	2	6	17	9	1	1	2	2	10	*
Fabricated metal products	60	40	50	22	17	16	36	21	31	65	56	23	11	14	7	42	35	11
Machinery, except electrical	22	24	30	18	21	26	1	1	1	26	25	20	12	9	11	4	5	1
Electric and electronic equipment	14	13	16	7	6	9	2	1	1	11	12	20	4	4	8	1	*	7
Transportation equipment	46	53	39	12	16	4	33	35	34	58	46	57	7	6	6	42	27	44
NONDURABLE GOODS	29	21	29	20	15	20	9	5	7	29	30	28	11	10	14	12	14	9
Food and kindred products	34	30	33	20	18	19	13	11	11	32	40	30	13	16	14	12	18	11
Textiles and apparel	48	25	39	24	18	22	24	6	14	54	51	33	19	14	14	28	30	11
Paper and allied products	15	8	15	11	3	14	4	5	1	17	13	21	7	3	14	8	9	3
Printing and publishing	19	17	24	18	15	23	1	*	1	25	22	18	10	8	9	11	12	5
Chemicals and allied products	28	20	22	20	14	11	7	1	10	16	18	26	4	6	8	6	6	11
Petroleum and coal products	10	7	38	6	3	27	*	*	5	3	15	24	2	2	11	*	*	*
Rubber and misc. plastic products	33	26	41	29	20	38	2	3	*	28	31	47	18	15	28	2	9	9

*Less than 0.5

NOTE: Turnover rates are based on data for the entire month; whereas, data on payroll employment relate to a one week period including the 12th of month. Therefore, month-to-month changes as indicated by the two tables are not entirely comparable.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1972 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY—PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

April 1980

STATE REGULAR UI COMPENSATION PROGRAM

ITEM	MARYLAND			BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA		
	April 1980	March 1980	April 1979	April 1980	March 1980	April 1979
Total Initial Claims	24,833	19,532	19,877	13,669	11,591	12,063
Total Continued Claims	190,119	203,707	137,131	110,823	116,702	75,007
Total Number of Payments	187,787	189,663	124,456	109,007	107,824	69,034
Total Amount of Payments	$16,363,035	$16,565,857	$10,144,358	$9,745,084	$9,645,974	$5,767,261
Average Weekly Payment	$87.14	$87.34	$81.51	$89.40	$89.46	$83.54

MARYLAND FEDERAL PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	April 1980	March 1980	April 1979
Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees Program (UCFE)			
Total Initial claims	361	319	320
Total continued claims	3,111	2,336	1,821
Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen Program (UCX)			
Total initial claims	252	340	360
Total Continued claims	2,116	3,242	2,116

NOTE: Included in this table are data on Maryland residents, both those who work in this state and those who work out of state. Not included are out-of-state residents who work in Maryland.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND WIN ACTIVITIES
APRIL

ACTIVITY	STATE OF MARYLAND			BALTIMORE SMSA	
	April 1980	March 1980	April 1979	April 1980	March 1980
NEW APPLICANTS AND RENEWALS	19,587	17,306	15,319	11,176	10,036
Economically disadvantaged	5,961	5,490	5,015	3,995	3,668
Minority	7,672	6,788	6,402	4,921	4,443
Claimant	10,768	9,641	7,161	6,732	6,256
Female	8,399	7,464	7,285	4,644	4,254
Handicapped	1,043	961	910	491	498
Veteran	2,991	2,736	2,502	1,739	1,627
Disabled	131	111	127	68	59
Vietnam Era	1,241	1,117	1,002	735	669
Under 22	4,798	3,918	3,797	2,577	2,184
Over 45	2,730	2,569	2,400	1,461	1,446
PLACEMENTS	2,617	2,148	3,372	1,176	1,052
Nonagricultural	2,569	2,109	3,314	1,156	1,043
Economically disadvantaged	1,024	891	1,166	578	555
Minority	1,181	992	1,590	617	597
Handicapped	191	143	213	81	48
Veteran	535	462	812	257	221
Disabled	54	40	65	30	18
Vietnam Era	233	201	388	117	93
Short-Term	568	334	613	224	144
Economically disadvantaged	908	108	203	106	64
Minority	305	190	350	147	97
Agricultural	48	39	58	20	9
REFERRALS	8,358	6,497	7,137	4,321	3,306
Nonagricultural	8,206	6,368	7,004	4,267	3,260
Economically disadvantaged	2,678	2,277	2,380	1,662	1,451
Minority	3,802	3,027	3,528	2,226	1,854
Handicapped	515	482	498	224	188
Veteran	1,876	1,528	1,724	1,068	834
Disabled	118	123	128	75	64
Vietnam Era	812	637	735	495	370
Agricultural	152	129	133	54	46
OPENINGS UNFILLED	10,666	10,061	13,077	4,680	4,574
Nonagricultural	10,049	9,828	12,282	4,618	4,526
Agricultural	617	233	795	62	48
PARTIAL FISCAL YEAR ACTIVITIES					
APPLICANTS ACTIVE SOME TIME DURING FISCAL YEAR	195,483	179,882	163,674	114,180	105,198
OPENINGS DURING FISCAL YEAR	45,791	39,375	58,381	23,790	20,578
NONAGRICULTURAL	44,125	38,165	56,200	23,171	20,397
AGRICULTURAL	1,666	1,210	2,181	219	181
PLACEMENTS	15,174	12,893	20,228	7,364	6,346
NONAGRICULTURAL	14,962	12,722	19,970	7,290	6,286
AGRICULTURAL	245	197	258	95	75

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT - BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE[1]

1979 ANNUAL AVERAGE

AREA	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
MARYLAND	2,092,000	1,968,000	123,000	5.9
BALTIMORE METROPOLITAN AREA	1,049,819	980,900	68,919	6.6
BALTIMORE CITY	394,122	361,110	33,012	8.4
ANNE ARUNDEL	173,498	165,168	8,330	4.8
BALTIMORE	312,177	292,153	20,024	6.4
CARROLL	44,558	42,297	2,261	5.1
HARFORD	70,470	66,853	3,617	5.1
HOWARD	54,993	53,318	1,675	3.0
D. C. AREA	730,645	701,733	28,912	4.0
CHARLES	35,031	33,748	1,283	3.7
MONTGOMERY	318,831	307,842	10,989	3.4
PRINCE GEORGE'S	376,783	360,143	16,640	4.4
WESTERN MARYLAND	140,847	130,010	10,837	7.7
ALLEGANY	33,783	30,601	3,182	9.4
FREDERICK	44,788	42,172	2,616	5.8
GARRETT	11,094	9,794	1,300	11.7
WASHINGTON	51,182	47,443	3,739	7.3
SOUTHERN MARYLAND	28,177	26,069	2,108	7.5
CALVERT	12,856	11,892	964	7.5
ST. MARY'S	15,321	14,177	1,144	7.5
EASTERN SHORE	141,510	129,286	12,224	8.6
CAROLINE	9,165	8,385	780	8.5
CECIL	28,869	26,959	1,910	6.6
DORCHESTER	16,205	14,623	1,582	9.8
KENT	8,515	7,799	716	8.4
QUEEN ANNE'S	9,670	8,932	738	7.6
SOMERSET	8,446	7,120	1,326	15.7
TALBOT	15,662	14,959	703	4.5
WICOMICO	28,631	26,302	2,329	8.1
WORCESTER	16,347	14,207	2,140	13.1

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[1] All data are not seasonally adjusted.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY — BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
MARYLAND COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON, D.C. METROPOLITAN AREA[2]

APRIL 1980
(in thousands)

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPING	April 1980	March 1980	April 1979
Nonagricultural Payroll Employment	478.9	477.8	471.1
Manufacturing	22.3	22.3	21.6
Durable Goods	10.6	10.6	10.8
Stone, clay and glass products	1.1	1.1	1.2
Electric and electronic equipment	4.9	4.9	4.7
Other	4.6	4.6	4.9
Nondurable Goods	11.7	11.7	10.8
Food and kindred products	2.9	2.9	2.9
Printing and publishing	7.0	7.1	6.2
Other	1.8	1.7	1.7
Nonmanufacturing	456.6	455.5	449.5
Contract construction	32.5	32.2	34.6
Transportation and public utilities	12.7	12.4	11.8
Wholesale and retail trade	120.5	119.8	120.0
General merchandise stores	15.7	15.8	17.7
Apparel and accessory stores	5.5	5.4	6.0
Other	99.3	98.6	96.3
Finance, insurance and real estate	29.0	28.1	27.3
Banking	6.7	6.6	6.3
Credit agencies except banks	2.9	2.9	3.2
Other	19.4	18.6	17.8
Services and mining	111.4	110.6	106.7
Total government	150.5	152.4	149.1
Total federal government	72.9	71.0	69.9
Total state and local government	77.6	81.4	79.2

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly sample. Data are benchmarked to the 1st quarter of 1978.

[2] Includes Charles, Montgomery, and Prince George's Counties.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY--BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

BALANCE OF STATE[2]--APRIL 1980

Major Industry Grouping	April 1980	March 1980	April 1979
Total Nonagricultural Employment	152.5	151.6	151.0
Manufacturing	24.0	24.3	25.3
Food & kindred products	9.5	9.8	10.9
Apparel & other textile products	2.7	2.8	2.9
Lumber & wood products	1.2	1.2	1.2
Printing & publishing	2.2	2.1	2.1
Fabricated metal products	0.9	1.0	1.0
Other	7.5	7.4	7.2
Nonmanufacturing	128.5	127.3	125.7
Construction	14.9	14.4	14.9
Transportation & public utilities*	7.6	7.4	6.9
Communications & public utilities	2.5	2.5	2.5
Wholesale & retail trade*	42.4	42.7	42.9
General merchandise stores	2.3	2.3	2.4
Finance, insurance & real estate*	5.5	5.4	5.6
Banking	1.6	1.6	1.5
Insurance carriers	1.5	1.4	1.5
Services & mining*	25.8	25.4	24.2
Health services	6.7	6.6	6.2
Total government	32.3	32.0	31.2
Total federal government	11.1	10.6	10.6
Total state & local government	21.2	21.4	20.6

WESTERN MARYLAND[3]--APRIL 1980

Major Industry Grouping	April 1980	March 1980	April 1979
Total Nonagricultural Employment	114.5	114.6	113.0
Manufacturing	31.2	31.7	31.5
Food & kindred products	1.2	1.2	1.3
Apparel & other textile products	3.5	3.5	3.4
Printing & publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9
Leather & leather products	1.1	1.3	1.5
Stone, clay & glass products	1.5	1.5	1.7
Other	22.0	22.3	21.7
Nonmanufacturing	83.3	82.9	81.5
Construction	7.4	7.3	8.0
Transportation & public utilities*	7.2	7.2	7.4
Railroad transportation	2.5	2.5	2.6
Communications & public utilities	2.7	2.7	2.6
Wholesale & retail trade	26.8	26.5	25.6
Wholesale trade	4.9	4.9	5.1
Retail trade*	21.9	21.6	20.5
General merchandise stores	3.0	3.0	3.5
Finance, insurance & real estate*	3.4	3.4	3.4
Banking	1.7	1.7	1.7
Service & mining*	19.7	19.8	18.3
Health services	6.8	6.8	6.4
Total government	18.8	18.7	18.8
Total federal government	3.0	2.7	2.6
Total state & local government	15.8	16.0	16.2

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of a sample of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1978. Since the area estimates are computed independently, they will not add to the state's totals.

[2] The Balance of State estimates include Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico, and Worcester counties and data not distributable by county.

[3] The estimates for Western Maryland include Allegany, Frederick, Garrett, and Washington counties.

DATA IN THISTABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY -- PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[1] BY INDUSTRY-- BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)
BALTIMORE CITY-- April 1980

Major Industry Grouping	April 1980	March 1980	April 1979
Total Nonagricultural Employment	467.7	468.8	471.6
Manufacturing	72.3	72.5	77.7
Food & kindred products*	10.5	10.4	10.8
Dairy products	1.7	1.7	1.9
Bakery products	1.3	1.2	1.3
Sugar & confec. prods./fats & oils	1.4	1.4	1.5
Beverages	2.3	2.3	2.3
Apparel & other textile products*	6.0	5.9	6.5
Men's & boys' suits & coats	2.4	2.4	2.4
Paper & allied products*	2.9	2.9	3.1
Paperboard containers & boxes	2.0	2.1	2.3
Printing & publishing*	8.6	8.8	8.6
Commercial printing	2.5	2.7	2.8
Chemical & allied products*	6.9	7.0	7.4
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.5	2.5	2.4
Rubber & plastic products	2.0	2.1	2.2
Stone, clay & glass products	3.9	3.9	4.3
Primary metal industries	8.9	8.9	8.7
Fabricated metal products*	3.9	3.9	4.8
Metal cans & shipping containers	1.6	1.6	2.2
Machinery except electrical	3.9	4.0	4.1
Transportation equipment	7.5	7.5	9.4
Miscellaneous mfg.	1.3	1.3	1.4
Other nonpublished industries	6.0	5.9	6.4
Nonmanufacturing	395.3	396.3	393.9
Construction	17.5	17.1	16.3
Transportation & public utilities*	46.0	46.9	46.8
Railroad transportation	3.0	3.0	3.2
Trucking & warehousing	10.0	10.1	10.3
Water transportation	8.4	9.3	9.0
Wholesale & retail trade	80.7	81.8	86.8
Wholesale trade	25.1	25.4	27.0
Retail trade*	55.6	56.4	59.8
General merchandise stores	7.1	7.1	8.3
Finance, insurance & real estate*	42.0	42.0	40.8
Banking	13.7	13.7	12.8
Credit agencies & other banks	5.3	5.3	5.2
Insurance carriers	11.5	11.5	11.2
Service & mining*	97.0	98.1	93.5
Health services	32.7	32.6	32.0
Total government	112.1	110.4	109.7
Total federal government	16.4	15.2	14.8
Total state & local government	95.7	95.2	94.9

*Data are not published on some of the subgroups, so the subgroups will not add to the total.

[1] The count is of jobs, not workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on a monthly survey of employers. Data are benchmarked to the first quarter of 1978.

DATA IN THIS TABLE AVAILABLE ON A COMPARABLE BASIS FROM 1978 TO DATE
CURRENT DATA PRELIMINARY--PREVIOUS MONTH REVISED

STATE OF MARYLAND

FEMALES AND PRODUCTION WORKERS[1]

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT[2] BY INDUSTRY — BY PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT

(in thousands)

March 1980 and December 1979

PUBLISHED INDUSTRY TITLE	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT		FEMALE WORKERS		PRODUCTION WORKERS	
	March 1980	Dec. 1979	March 1980	Dec. 1979	March 1980	Dec. 1979
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1617.7	1645.8	683.3	687.0	--	--
Manufacturing	240.0	247.1	75.0	75.5	166.2	171.0
Durable Goods	133.8	138.5	30.8	31.8	92.8	95.7
Lumber and wood products	4.2	5.2	0.6	0.7	3.3	4.0
Furniture and fixtures	3.6	3.5	1.3	1.3	2.7	2.6
Stone, clay and glass products	9.2	9.5	1.5	1.5	8.1	7.3
Primary metal industries	31.1	31.3	4.5	4.5	23.9	23.9
Blast furnace & basic steel products	21.6	21.7	1.6	1.6	16.5	16.6
Fabricated metal products	11.2	11.5	2.5	2.5	8.2	8.1
Metal cans and shipping containers	2.3	2.6	0.4	0.5	1.8	2.2
Machinery except electrical	20.2	20.2	2.9	2.9	13.8	14.0
Electric and electronic equipment	30.0	30.1	12.8	13.1	15.3	15.1
Transportation equipment	17.4	20.2	1.9	2.4	12.4	15.5
Instruments and misc. manufacturing	6.9	7.0	2.8	2.9	5.1	5.2
Nondurable Goods	106.2	108.6	44.2	43.7	73.4	75.3
Food and kindred products	28.0	29.1	10.3	10.0	17.3	18.6
Textile mill products	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.0
Apparel and other textile products	16.5	16.7	13.8	14.0	7.8	14.4
Paper and allied products	9.8	10.0	2.8	2.8	14.3	8.0
Printing and publishing	23.3	23.6	8.3	8.2	14.2	14.5
Chemicals and allied products	13.9	14.5	3.2	3.1	8.9	8.9
Petroleum and coal products	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.5
Rubber and misc. plastic products	10.8	10.9	3.8	3.7	8.0	7.8
Leather and leather products	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.6
Nonmanufacturing	1377.7	1398.7	608.3	611.5	--	--
Contract construction	95.5	103.7	8.6	9.0	--	--
Transportation and public utilities	87.3	88.8	19.4	20.1	--	--
Railroad transportation	8.9	9.5	2.2	2.3	--	--
Transportation except railroads	43.8	44.8	4.3	5.0	--	--
Communications, electric, gas and sanitary services	34.6	34.5	12.9	12.8	--	--
Wholesale and retail trade	375.9	396.9	158.3	170.5	--	--
Wholesale trade	82.0	82.2	21.5	20.8	--	--
Retail trade	293.9	314.7	136.8	149.7	--	--
Retail general merchandise	41.3	50.1	29.9	37.7	--	--
Finance, insurance and real estate	90.1	90.5	50.5	50.7	--	--
Services and mining	337.7	335.4	187.3	184.5	--	--
Total government	391.2	383.4	184.2	176.7	--	--
Total federal government	131.9	130.1	56.1	54.4	--	--
Total state and local government	259.3	253.3	128.1	122.3	--	--

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[1] Production Workers: Include working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers engaged in production operations. Excludes nonplant personnel such as executives, accounting, clerical, sales, legal, etc.

[2] The estimate is of jobs, not of workers. It includes full and part-time wage earners employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. The figures are estimated based on monthly survey of a sample of 3,000 employers.